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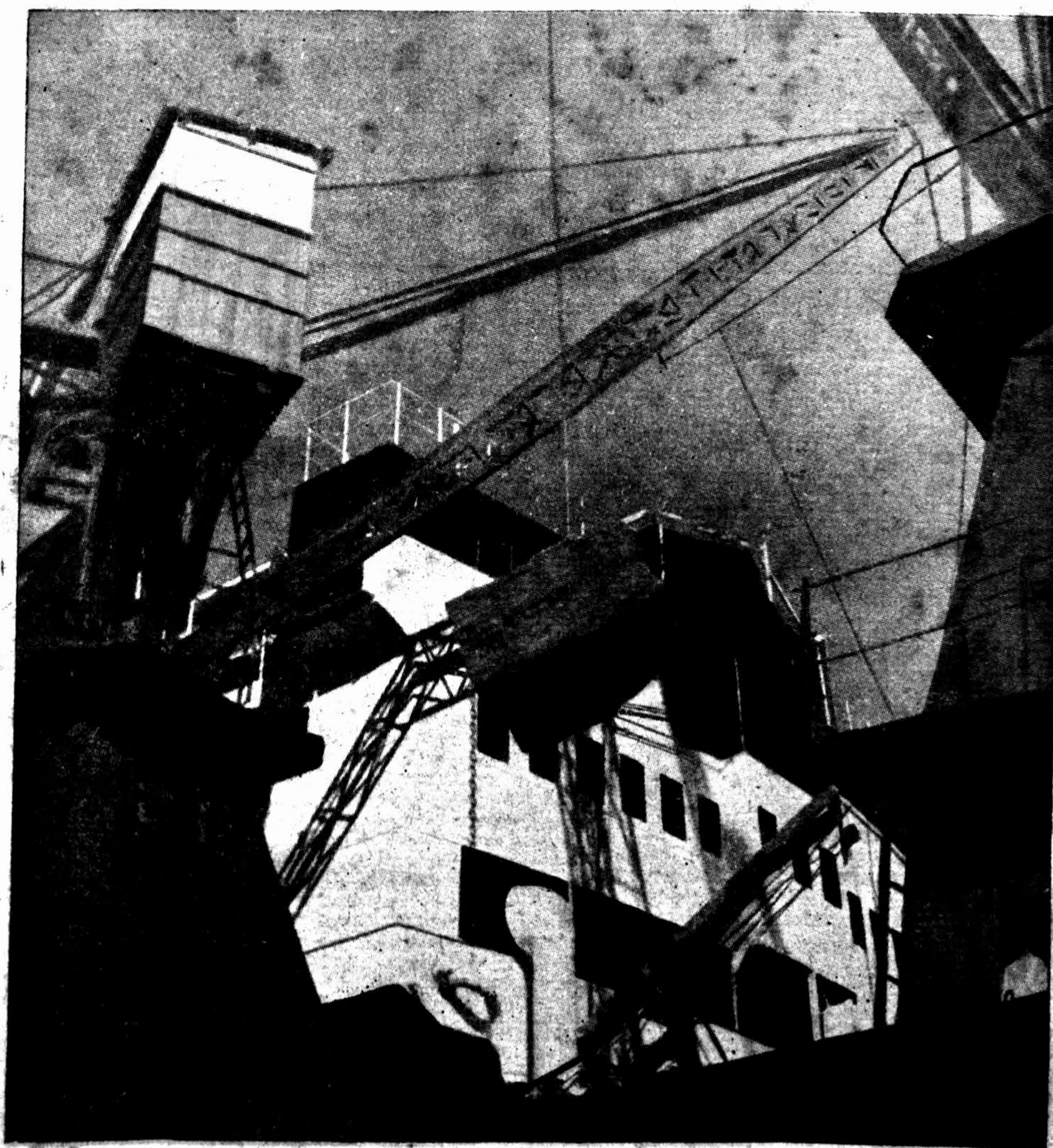


Photo: Shantilal R. Jhaveri

The Story Of Mao Tse-Tung

100,000,000 Stand Behind Lenin Of China

(See Pages 4 & 5)

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END OF THE BEGINNING

Putting on his best smile and gathering up all the dignity he possibly could, Ajit Khanna boldly walked up the steps and rang the bell. He gave a nervous start as the noise of the bell clanged through the unnerving silence, but recovered his composure almost immediately, and quickly muttered a silent prayer under his breath. As the creaking door opened jerkily, Ajit drew himself to his full six feet, and, finding himself face to face with a middle-aged none-too-pleasant looking woman, he deepened his winning smile. "Er.....", he began nervously, jamming his foot under the door, and suddenly wondering why big built women made him uneasy.

"Well?" Ajit decided that he definitely did not like the sound of her voice.

"I have-er come in search for-er a room for-er.....", He stammered haltingly.

"Sorry-we're full," came the abrupt reply smashing all his hopes. He felt a sharp jab in his foot under the door, but stolidly refrained from removing it.

"B-but I saw your advertisement this morning in the....."

"Yes, yes, but that has been answered already," he was told impatiently. Another jab followed. "Oh!"

Ajit's face clouded with disappointment as he turned to leave. Seeing his face so downcast, the woman relented a bit and advised him kindly to try the next door boarding house. But Ajit knew even before trying that the answer there, too, would be the same. It always was. No matter where he tried, the answer was always the same. Sick with disappointment, he turned away and slowly started walking down the main road.

He thought.

It was exactly a month and a half since he had come to Bombay, having been transferred by the firm, for which he worked in the capacity of the head clerk. Business in the Bombay branch of the firm had been unexpectedly good, during the last few months, and the manager of the Bombay branch felt that it was absolutely necessary to employ a clear-headed capable clerk to look after matters here. At the same time, he wanted an experienced and honest man whom he could trust. Ajit possessing all these requirements and moreover, he having had twelve years experience with another branch of the same firm, was thought to be the ideal man for this job. And so within a few hectic days, Ajit had found himself roaming about the noisy streets of Bombay.

He was madly overjoyed at the good turn his fortune had taken, and had hurriedly departed from Ferozepur, having promised his wife to call her as soon as he got a flat—Ajit's wealthy father-in-law would look after the financial side of the matter. A week! He had expected to get a flat in a week! And now.... Here he was spending a miserable existence in one of the filthiest hotels of Bombay—the only one that could spare him a room. The rates, of course, were exorbitant, and the various employees of the establishment never missed a chance to amass unfair fortunes at the expense of the unhappy lodgers. For a month now, Ajit had been sleeping on a bench, eating on a bench and sitting on a bench. In fact, the only bit of furniture that the 'hotel' seemed to sport was a bench. He was disgusted, miserable and sick with life. So—he thought—this was Bombay! He mused. So this was.....

He broke off abruptly as he felt a heavy hand on his shoulder. Spinning round, he found himself gazing into the smiling face of an expensively dressed young man. For a moment he struggled with memory, then broke into surprised exclamations, shaking the stranger's hand vigorously.

"Why! Look who's here!" he exclaimed joyously, still shaking the young man's hand. "Goodness!

How on earth did you manage to cross my path this fine evening! Anyway I'm extremely pleased to meet you, though you did give me a bit of a shock!"

The stranger laughed good-humouredly, and they stood on the pavement for a good quarter of an hour, talking and laughing, glad at their meeting so unexpectedly after a long time. Suddenly the stranger stopped, looked at his watch, then suggested that Ajit should dine with him that evening. The latter accepted the invitation promptly, only too pleased at the thought of eluding the rotten food at the hotel.

Sitting in his friend's spacious and luxurious drawing-room, Ajit gossiped merrily, forgetting for the time being his troubles. By and by his friend-Kishore-remarked:

"It's a pity we met so late, Ajit, I'm being transferred to Calcutta by the end of this month, you know. Damned nuisance, these transfers.... Just as a fellow starts getting about, he finds he's been whisked off a thousand miles. Don't you think so?"

Ajit said he entirely agreed with him, and was just going on to give his own opinion about the whole thing, when he stopped suddenly, and, giving a dry cackle, started gasping.

"What on earth is the matter?" Kishore demanded, "You're looking as though you've seen a ghost!" "Your flat....." croaked Ajit hoarsely.

SHORT STORY BY ASHA BHATNAGAR

"My flat?" Kishore was puzzled, then added with sudden enlightenment.

"Oh! You mean what I'm doing to the flat now that I'm being transferred, don't you?"

All Ajit could do was to nod violently.

"Oh well," Kishore said, "I haven't yet decided, you know, but there's a friend of mine who....."

"Kishore," trembled Ajit, trying to regain his composure, "look here, old boy, I've been living in a beastly hole for ages, trying to get a flat, and peeping into every lane that crossed my way to see if I could find one, and here you come...." words failed him and he just sat there staring accusingly at his friend.

"You mean to say you're in need of a flat?" asked Kishore calmly. "In need of one, in need of one!" groaned Ajit, "you always did use such darned inappropriate terms in college, too!"

Kishore burst out laughing. "O! so that's what it is, is it?" "It is!" Ajit replied with firm conviction.

"Well why on earth did you not say so in the beginning? Of course, I can't possibly give it to anybody else if you want it. You see I own this building, and I always keep this particular flat vacant for my own use. When do you want to take it over?" He said and for a moment Ajit sat staring stupidly, then burst out tearfully.

"I say, Kishore, I don't know how to thank you for....." "Shut up," was Kishore's polite retort, "and now if you'd care for a game of billiards....."

So that was how Ajit Khanna got a flat. Not only that but a telephone, too. Three large bedrooms and a combined drawing-dining helped, together, to put Ajit in seventh heaven. He seemed to walk on air as he proudly conducted his wife, Kamala, and his eleven-year-old daughter around. The flat, of course, was fully furnished, and possessed all the facilities that go to make an excellent dwelling. And, finally, when Ajit's pay was raised by Rs. 50—to suit Bombay's living expenses Ajit's happiness was

complete. He put his young daughter in a nearby school and felt tremendously proud when his wife joined a neighbouring cooking class. Not only that, but he, too, applied for membership at the local gymkhana, and started taking an active interest in current affairs. His millionaire father-in-law took care that the flat's rent was duly paid at the end of each month, and insisted on sending his daughter a handsome monthly sum, in spite of Ajit's repeated protests.

It was a Monday. After Ajit had left for his office, Mrs. Khanna settled down to do the housework. The little daughter of the house had conveniently refrained from going to school that day and was having a good time amusing herself with the telephone—a real novelty to her. At about eleven o'clock the telephone bell rang. In a second the little girl was at it, and had picked up the receiver.

"Hello!" she began politely. "Is that 23871?" asked a male voice.

"Yes, that's right. This is 23871."

"Is Mr. Kishore there?"

"Mr. Kishore?"

"Yes Mr. Kishori Lal?"

A pause followed.

"I'm afraid there's a mistake. Mr. Khanna, not Mr. Kishori Lal stays here."

"Mr. Khanna?"

"Yes."

Another pause.

"How long has he been there?" "About a fortnight."

"Oh!—thank you."

The other person rang off.

The next day Ajit received a neat little note saying that his telephone would be disconnected within the next twenty-four hours, as it had originally been installed under the name of Mr. Kishori Lal and not that of Mr. Khanna. Furious at this sudden disturbance, Ajit made his way to the telephone company offices that afternoon, in order to explain matters.

Finding no peon, at the entrance, Ajit entered unshowered to the manager's office. The sight that confronted him at the office door was an amusing yet puzzling one.

There, sitting on a spacious chair, was a man of startling dimensions. To his bald head was tied a solid piece of ice, from which the water dripped relentlessly down his face, only to be wiped away clumsily with a podgy hand. Two fat spongy feet lay half buried in a basin of water, and two pieces of ice were being held to his nose by four peons, who were vainly trying to decide as to who should hold the ice in that privileged place. A thin but steady stream of blood was issuing from the gentleman's nose and the various preventive measures did not seem to be effective in stopping it. For a moment or two Ajit gazed with bewilderment at this amazing scene, then he gasped:

"What the hell....."

"The Sahib has hurt his nose, sir," moaned a peon pathetically. Trying to make out which of the four had spoken, Ajit advanced into the room, and inquired of no one in particular:

"How has he hurt his nose?"

This question was answered by the official himself. "I have not hurt it, it just started bleeding."

For a moment Ajit stood bewildered, then burst into action. Thinking of the medicine his family doctor used to prescribe for this type of bleeding, he quickly snatched a piece of paper, scrawled something on it, and handed it to the nearest peon rushing him off to the nearest chemist shop. After that he released the manager from the numerous bits of ice he was engulfed in and laid him on a couch with his

"Oh, shut up, will you!" snapped Ajit, glaring at his wife. It was then that Kamala noticed his haggard look.

"What's the matter, Ajit, what's happened?" she asked bewildered.

"Happened?" growled Ajit, "happened? Every thing's happened! Just read this, will you?"

He handed her an official looking telegram. She read it and collapsed in a faint.

Ajit had been transferred back to Ferozepur!

head hanging down.

Within five minutes of applying the prescribed medicine the bleeding had stopped completely, and the manager was seated in his normal place, gazing at Ajit with admiration and gratitude.

"And now, sir, what can I do for you?" He inquired of Ajit.

"Well, you see," began Ajit, "it's like this....." and he related his grievance against the Telephone Company, to the manager.

"Hm," remarked the official after hearing all that Ajit had to say.

"So they threatened to disconnect your telephone, eh?"

"Yes, that is if they haven't done so already," Ajit replied.

"Ring up your place and see if it is still working," the manager instructed.

It was.

"Very well," said the manager resuming his business-like tone, "I shall now ring up the works...." "Do you mean to say.....?" began Ajit.

"Yes I do," replied the manager, "one good turn deserves another, you know. And now, I'm a very busy man....."

"Certainly!" responded Ajit, making an undignified exit. So that was how Ajit retained his telephone.

The next day when Kamala returned from the market, she saw her husband sitting in the drawing room with his head clasped in his hands.

"What!" she exclaimed, "home so early?"

Then receiving no reply she continued, "I've just been to the New Book Company, you know, and have subscribed to two American monthlies. Such a help to the household, really. And—yes, before I forget, I've also had our cloth ration cards made. I was so bothered about them. And you know what, there's some lovely saree material at the Cawnpore Mill Depot. Quite cheap, too! Of course, I can't possibly think of buying it just yet, but still in a month or so..... I really feel so secure over here, with the child at school, you firmly fixed at the bank, a lovely flat to live in, absolutely nothing to bother about..... I actually feel like staying here for the rest of....."

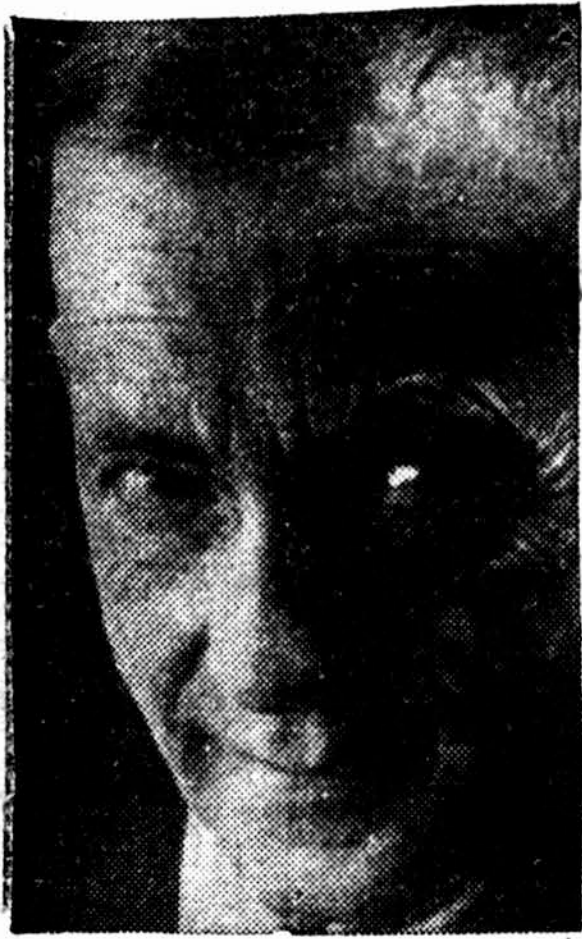
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Kurt Schumacher

FRONT LINE SOCIALISTS

LEADERS IN A GREAT STRUGGLE BEING
WAGED ACROSS EUROPE

By David Brown

Below is the third of a series of thumb-nail sketches of the leaders who are fighting Social Democracy's battle on what may be described as its main front—the countries that form the politically disputed fringe lying just to the west of the "Iron Curtain". World history in the next few years may be very closely bound up with their careers.

Schumacher Of Germany GHOST FROM THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

HANOVER

A tall, ascetic, skeleton-thin man, with one flapping sleeve to show for the loss of an arm in the first world war, and face lined and haggard from ten years of hunger and ill treatment in Nazi concentration camps, is trying to lead the Social Democrat party back to a position of influence in the western zones of Germany.

Grounded early in the political hurly-burly of the pre-war Reichstag, toughened and embittered by his ten years of suffering at the hands of the Nazis, Dr. Kurt Schumacher has well earned the practical political experience that makes him a natural choice to assume party leadership in a Germany just beginning to stir from her stunned lethargy of defeat.

Now in his early fifties—his age is variously reported as between 50 and 55—Schumacher has not forgotten the hard row he had to hoe as a young man in the party ranks against older, more experienced and more tradition-bound leaders. He feels that now more than ever Germany needs youth and fresh ideas to lead it back to respectability and prosperity.

While other parties hang back, he openly invites young Germans with former Nazi affiliations to throw in their lot with the Social Democrats.

"I do not consider the younger elements among the National Socialists as party members", he told the first German Social Democratic congress since 1933. "They are party victims."

Ten Years A Prisoner

Before his arrest by the Nazis in 1933 Schumacher had been political editor of a Socialist paper in Stuttgart and had contributed to other German Socialist papers. For seven years, until 1931, he sat in the Diet of Wurttemberg. In 1930, a rising young hope of the Social Democrats, he was elected to the Reichstag.

It did not take long for Schumacher to incur the hatred of the growing Nazi dictatorship. He was one of the few who had the "guts" to stand up and oppose them in the Reichstag and in his speeches and writings.

The Nazi doctrine, he told one memorable Reichstag session, was "an appeal to the inner swinishness of man's nature." In July, 1933, the Nazis sent him to Dachau, and he spent the next decade there and in other concentration camps. He was released in March 1943, but his liberty was short. He was again arrested after the bomb attempt on Hitler's life of July 20 of that year, and once again thrown into Nazi prisons.

Now employing his immense energy once more to building up the Social Democratic party, Schumacher refuses to talk about his years as a political prisoner. He turned down an invitation to attend the Nuremberg trials with the comment: "I saw enough of those

men before 1933!"

Tireless Worker

Despite damage to his sight and health during his long imprisonment, Schumacher does not spare himself in pursuit of his single object—the triumph in Germany of Socialism, which he saw snatched from the party under the Weimar Republic through the intrigue of the reactionary nationalist right-wing parties and the opportunism of the Centre Party.

His vitality and intensity dominate all branches of Social Democracy. With astonishing resilience he keeps on the move throughout Western Germany, travelling long distances to Cologne and the Ruhr, Schleswig-Holstein and Berlin, and showing a vitality that most younger stronger men could not equal. He maintains his head-quarters in the party stronghold of Hanover.

Schumacher was born in West Prussia, but has worked in South Germany as well as in Hanover and Berlin.

To him Germany is and must remain a unit. He is a nationalist to the extent that all Germans are; he condemns separatism in any form, and finds the zonal partition of his country grievously painful. But his public utterances show that he still believes in internationalism.

Invited To Britain

Schumacher looks for support, or at least co-operation, from the British Labour Party and the French Socialists of Leon Blum. If the Second International revives as a world force, it will, he thinks, be the British Labour Party which will provide the nucleus for such a development. Invitations which have been extended to Dr. Schumacher to visit England and discuss with Labour Party leaders the revival of German labour may be indicative of the importance which attaches to both the man and the movement.

Socialism provides for Germany a means to four main objectives, according to Schumacher: (1) The right of the working class to control the means of production through their democratically elected representatives; (2) The assurance of a decent standard of living to prevent unemployment and make possible once more a life of promise and hope; (3) The destruction of Nazism, reaction and unrepentant nationalism; and (4) The revival of international socialism in which all Socialist parties in Europe will regard each other as working towards the same goal.

Eloquent And Ironic

With his determination and decisive realism, born of his bitter experiences in Nazi Germany and his early struggles with internal politics inside his own party, Schumacher combines the gifts of an inspiring orator and the irony of a sardonic humorist. Not long ago he termed a troublesome opponent "an invention of the Americans." He claims

had undergone a change of heart. Now he claims himself vindicated by events in Eastern Germany, where the fusion of the two parties in the Russian zone into the Social Unity Party, he says, has been achieved only by Communist pressure and where most of the Social Democrats who were forced into the shotgun marriage want to repudiate it.

As the outspoken champion of this view, he has been subjected to violent personal attacks in the Communist press in Berlin. One attack was made by IZVESTIA in Moscow. It was alleged that while at Dachau as a Nazi prisoner he was responsible for the lining up and shooting of 93 Russian citizens in the camp. A "Committee of Victims of Fascism" in Hanover has declared that charge to be absolutely false and has added that "in the face of all the cruelties suffered by Dr. Schumacher in the camp it is unworthy to dishonour his name in such fashion."

Wants "New Blood"

Schumacher has given his party

a new leadership of action rather than ideas. He is striving to make it a functioning organization that will not mistake a speech for a deed or believe that cheers for an idealistic resolution are the same as winning an election.

He has already brought in new blood, and his invitation to former young Nazi members is characteristic of his fight to ginger up the party's mechanism. He is constantly searching for active young members from groups like the trade union organizations, who have proven organizing ability and can arouse the party's local branches.

Clara Quien, The Sculptor

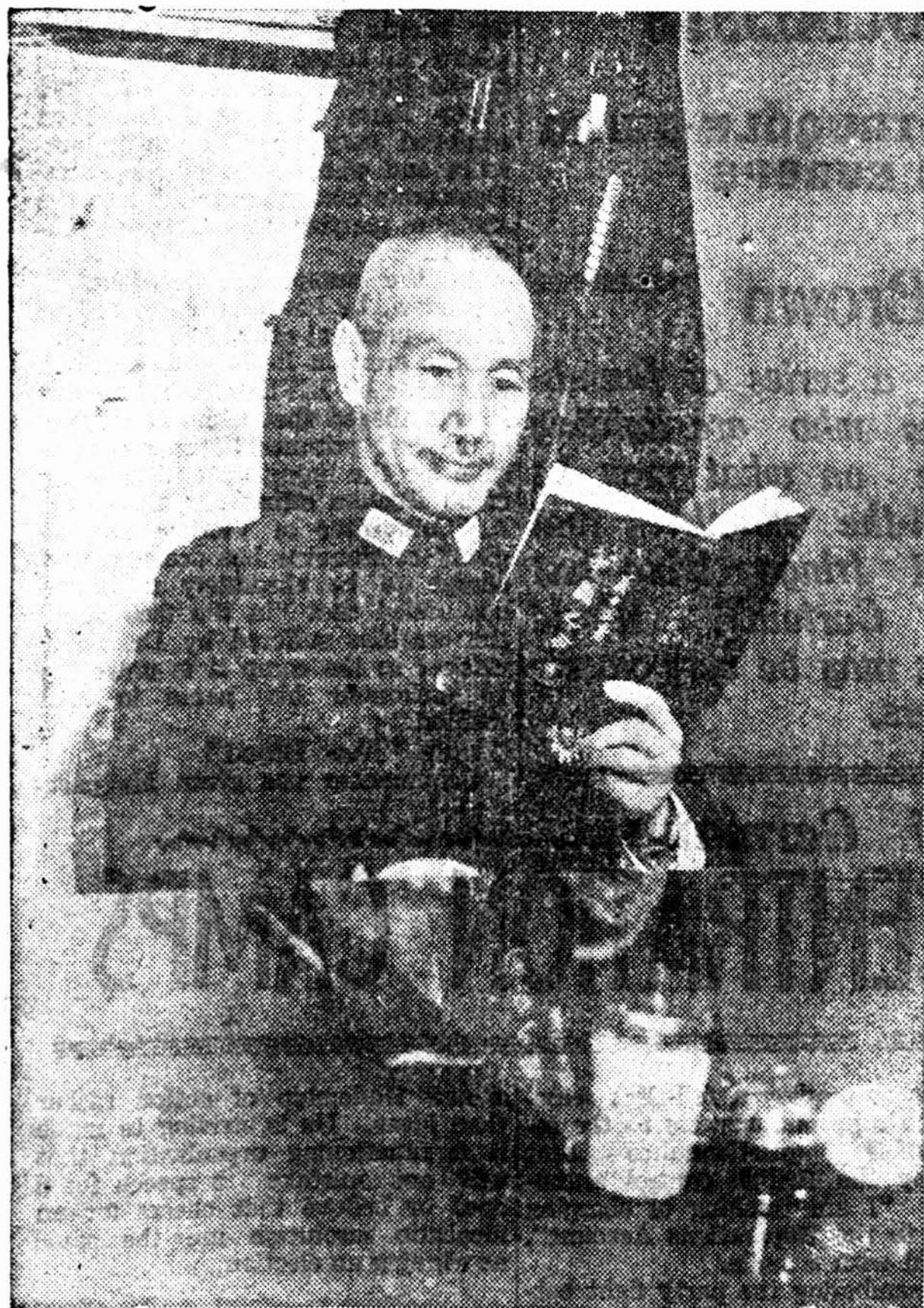
Clara Quien, is a sculptor of no mean repute. Born of Dutch parents she showed precocity at an early age in modelling figures, and after a varied apprenticeship in Italy and elsewhere she won recognition in Europe.

In 1935 she came to India on what was proposed as a travel tour. But at Karachi she married her fellow traveller Hopman and the pair settled down in Kashmir where they have since remained.

Though married Clara Quien has continued to work. On the right is her bust of Gandhiji and below, her latest group.



Clara Quien's Pieta inspired by the present war. The women mourning over Christ's body are symbolical of the mourning mother, daughters and widows of the men killed in this war. The inscription "Love one another" is carved on its base.



CHUNGKING

Twenty years ago a reward of £100. was posted for the shaggy head of a young revolutionary, today the second most important man in China. General Chiang Kai-shek ordered his Commanders: "Get Mao Tse-tung, dead or alive."

Now Mao, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, is variously known as the "Red Napoleon", the "Lenin of China", the genius of a major political movement which claims a following of 100,000,000 people. Within the next few months he will be a member of the reorganised coalition Government in Nanking. He can almost pick his post. Some say he will succeed Doctor Sun Fo as President of the Legislative Yuan. Others name him as Vice-Chairman of the highest policy-making organ, the State Council. The Chungking Communists believe he will have a big say in formulating policy without courting any high official title.

"Doomed" By Magic

Mao's record and rise are a Chinese phenomenon. Traditionally he never should have reached the top. Ho Chi, provincial Governor of Hunan, destroyed the tombs of his ancestors, burned the bones of his forefathers. The stars were meant to see to it that Mao Tse-tung suffered torture and calamity throughout a wretched life. But the stars always bothered Mao less than the Kuomintang Party to which he belonged before the "split" in 1927. For more than a decade he was not on speaking terms with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It took a fourteen-year war, a violent internal upheaval and the first process of a national metamorphosis from feudalism to democracy to persuade Chiang, now President of the Republic, that Mao Tse-tung was perhaps the one man out of nearly half a billion who could save China from another generation of bloodshed.

Sincere Third Time

He signalled Yen-an, shabby little North Shensi capital of Communist China, where Mao lived with his family in a whitewashed, four-cave "apartment" at the foot of a mountain. Mao did not reply. Operators tapped out a second message in the radio room of the National Military Council: "Please come to Chungking." On August 24, 1945, when civil fighting threatened a China about to emerge victorious but sick and tired of war, Mao answered the Generalissimo's third telegram.

He might have guessed three would come. In China there is an old saying: "To invite thrice is to invite sincerely."

Mao sent this wire: "I am much impressed by your kindness. I am anxious to meet you to discuss peaceful reconstruction. As soon as the aircraft arrives Chou En-lai will go immediately to Chungking. I am ready to go at any time. The time to meet you and hear your advice is at hand." Two days later the Generalissimo cabled back: "I have read your telegram and learn that you can come to Chungking with Chou En-lai. I am very pleased. I have sent General Chang Chih-chung to accompany General Hurley to Yen-an to welcome you."

The exchange repeated the spirit of a famous Chinese legend. Once upon a time a King of China sought a poor man as his personal adviser. The person twice ignored the summons of the King. But on His Majesty's third approach he agreed to join the Royal Household.

"Peace In Our Time"

Within a month of meeting President Chiang Kai-shek and ex-peasant boy Mao Tse-tung clasped hands in a solemn pledge: "Peace in China in our time."

Mao Tse-tung is a remarkable man by any contemporary standards. Since his birth in a primitive hut in the interior province of Hunan 53 years ago, he has been school-teacher, outlaw, organiser of revolutions, peasant revolts and educational reforms, newspaperman, philosopher and poet, strategist and statesman.

His early life was mostly rough and tumble as for centuries it has been for ninety-nine per cent of the children of China's poorer classes. His mother was sympathetic and tolerant, his father a strict disciplinarian. Young Mao was never allowed to eat the eggs or meat other farm boys enjoyed. He realised his ambition could never be fulfilled without education. Learning became an obsession.

Hardened, Determined

He found a map of the world and a library in the nearby city of Changsha. "I went to the library in the morning when it opened," he wrote. "At noon I paused only

Chinese soldiers receive tactical training in dispersal of troops during air attack.

Story Of Mao Tse-Tung

long enough to buy and consume two rice cakes, which were my daily lunch. I stayed in the library every day reading until it closed." He read and re-read Adam Smith, Darwin, Spencer, Mill. He read every classic that had a Chinese translation. It is recorded that his political consciousness developed when he entered journalism. He advertised in the local newspaper for "hardened and determined" young men interested in patriotism and politics to get in touch with him. Even Mao Tse-tung's most bitter political opponents have seldom questioned his patriotism or sincerity.

Chronologically this much is known about Mao: In his twenties he was a middle-school teacher who helped to promote the Work-and-Study groups which went to France in 1920; while studying in Peiping National University he worked with Li Ta-chao and Chen Tu-hsiu in founding the Chinese Communist Party in May, 1921; as Secretary of the Hunan Provincial Committee he

which took the battle-hardened soldiers and thirty Chinese Communist women leaders over eighteen mountain ranges, through twelve provinces and across half-a-dozen dangerous rivers, lasted 368 days.

The official record shows fifteen major battles, 300 skirmishes. There were 100 days of "rest", 268 of actual movement. The average speed was fifteen miles per day. Travel time was 30 to 40 days for donkey, mule and pony caravans laden with radios, a printing press, office files, books and the archives of entire institutions like the Medical College, Art Academy and Resistance University.

First Peasant Army

It is a curious thing that in a country where senior military rank is commonplace, Mao holds none. He has had just about every conceivable experience of field operations and military planning. He has fought in mountain and plain and in a difficult terrain as exists anywhere between the jungle of New Guinea and the Bocage country of Normandy.

In 1927 Mao was appointed president of the first Chinese Peasants Union and formed the first peasant army with three regiments—one of miners, one of peasants guards, one of insurrectionary soldiers.

The same year small, shy, pretty Ho Tze-chun entered the Commu-

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek

"It took a fourteen-year war, a violent internal upheaval and the first process of a national metamorphosis from feudalism to democracy to persuade Chiang, that Mao Tse-tung was perhaps the one man out of nearly half a billion who could save China from another generation of bloodshed."

100,000,000 Stand

was active in organising the most militant revolutionary province in China; in 1925 he was editor of a Kuomintang magazine and chief of the Propaganda Department of the Kuomintang in Canton.

The 6,000 Miles March.

During the "split" between the Communists and the Kuomintang in 1927 Mao started raising a revolutionary army and forming Soviets in opposition to the Right Opportunist line. This line virtually wanted to surrender to the Kuomintang. Other Communists deprecatingly referred to his force as "the rifle movement." But Chu Teh, now Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist forces, joined Mao at Chingkanshan and their base eventually took over leadership of the whole Communist movement.

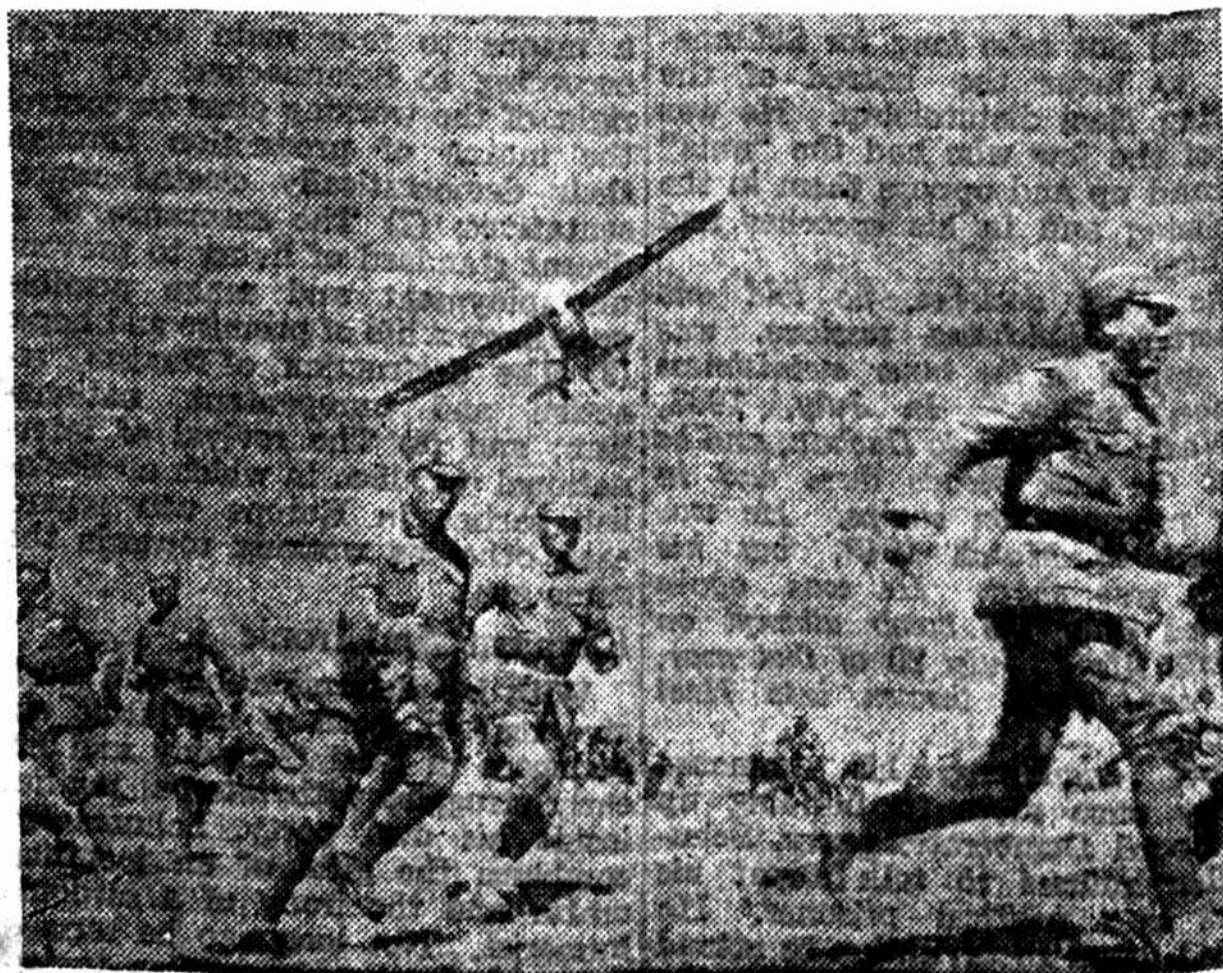
Mao became the first Chairman of the Soviet Republic of China in 1931. In 1934-35 he led 100,000 Red Army troops on the famed Long March of 6,000 miles from Kiangsi in South China to Yen-an in the remote Northwest. Even today military experts are staggered by this performance. The tightly organised trek

nist Party, soon became peasant army propagandist. Three years later Ho and Mao were married at Kiangsi. Mao had been married before. Though there is no record to prove a child marriage—a village bride chosen for him when he was 14—several families who have watched his career affirm that it took place but was subsequently disregarded.

Third Wife

In 1920 he married Yang Kai-hui, daughter of a professor in Peiping National University. She was executed by Ho Chi on a charge of subversive activities about ten years later. Yang was the mother of Mao's Moscow-schooled sons. Ho Tzu-chun was one of the 30 young Chinese Communist married women who survived the Long March with sixteen shrapnel wounds from an air bomb burst on the way. She gave most of her time to caring for Mao—whom she worshipped—and bearing children. She is reported to have borne Mao five sons before she went to Moscow in 1937.

In 1939 Mao married Kiang Ching, 26-year-old former Shanghai actress. Slender, willowy, Kiang has bright,



By Doon Campbell

dancing eyes set in an oval-shaped face. Kiang married her teacher. She attended classes at the Marx-Lenin Institute in Yen-an where Mao delivered lectures to the students shortly after an 800 mile foot-slog from Japanese occupied Shanghai.

Soon after her marriage Kiang contracted tuberculosis which has kept her a semi-invalid for the last five years. She made her first visit to Chungking in February for dental treatment. Asked on leaving Yen-an if she would see Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Kiang said: "I hope so." The meeting never took place. Kiang appeared at few public functions or diplomatic receptions. When she did she always wore a neat, specially cut, blue, trousered uniform of the Communist soldier.

Secret Tailor.

She is much more fastidious-probably because of her stage background-about her clothes than her husband. When Mao went to the Capital to see if China could be unified she had a new suit surreptitiously made for him. Chungking officials did not like to think of their leader mixing with the exalted in a coarse Yen-an suit with high policeman-style collar. They called in a tailor who, at a respectful distance, guessed Mao's measurements.

Mao's headress was a sartorially unconventional as that of the Generalissimo he sensibly wore one of the few topees even seen in sweltering Chungking. The Generalissimo

The constant din of screeching brakes and horns and bugles got on Mao's nerves. "Give me peace and quiet," he pleaded. He found it up a hill-in the bamboo and plaster headquarters of the Communist Eighth Route Army.

Four Shilling Salary.

Mao Tse-tung has no entry in the biographical section of the official China Handbook. He has a basic salary of less than four shillings a month as Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party though he is the highest paid official in the organisation. General Chou En-lai, often described as "No. 2 Communist", draws two shillings a month.

Mao runs the Party machine with a staff of four or five. He has no personal servants, only one private secretary who comes each day to his office-cum-sitting-room. Kiang, his wife, sometimes takes dictation.

Mao's only means of transportation in Yen-an is a converted ambulance car given to the people of North China by overseas Chinese in 1938.

Mao Tse-Tung

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Behind 'Lenin Of China'

favoured a faded, gray felt hat with his three-star-khaki uniform.

Accustomed to hardship and discomfort all his life Mao has little use for luxury. In Yen-an he spends as much time in his old orchard garden as in his home, sparsely furnished with badly sprung sofas and shaky chairs, lighted by candles and kerosene lamps. He only stayed two days at the Generalissimo's country mansion, Shantung. Mao did not feel particularly at home in the impressive residence built for the Presidents of China.

"Poetical" Home.

He moved to an eight-room, black brick house near Chungking's East end. The English name of this two-story building, put at his disposal by General Chang Chih-cung, head of the Political Training Board of the National Military Council, was "Garden of the Laureate." Mao, the aspiring classical poet, liked the name but little else. The house, adjoining U. S. Army Headquarters, was too noisy.

The vehicle serves as a public bus when Mao does not need it.

The Mao Tse-tungs share a love of the opera. But they have no special box or even orchestra stall seats in Yen-an's theatre. Sometimes they go to an American movie or dance. Their cave "rooms" have a telephone but no plumbing system. Mao digs his own garden, sows his own rice, grows his own tobacco. Until a few weeks ago he was one of the heaviest chain-smokers in Asia. His doctor suggested it might damage his health and Mao broke off the 30-year-old habit overnight and distributed among neighbours a large package of American cigarettes sent by friends from the Peiping Executive Headquarters.

Devoted Aides.

Kiang used to smoke hand-rolled cigarettes almost as furiously as Mao. Though Mao never drinks to excess, he has a liking for yellow rice wine and kaoliang wine, a strong white distillation made from

sorghum. He also likes hot peppers and foreign food.

Mao, unlike many of his lieutenants and subordinates, has never been abroad, and speaks only Chinese. General Chou En-lai studied in Japan, travelled extensively in France and Germany. He speaks two languages fluently, has a smattering of another two. General Chu Teh had part of his education at Gottingen in Germany, joined the Communist Party in Berlin, and later studied Marxism in Moscow.

It is one of the secrets of Mao's success that he can draw about him great military, political, and administrative talent without losing their trust which is really more often devotion.

He is not a dictator. He never tries to impose his will. He is not a specialist, so much as a cool-headed Chairman of the Party, who determines the bold strokes of policy. Inside the organisation he is invariably referred to as "Chairman Mao." Like General Eisenhower he is a great team-leader who gets the best out of everybody.

He is described, less kindly, as a thinker and a visionary. He is both but he has always a realistic approach to a situation. Mao has a greater gift than Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of delegating full responsibility and power to men in whom he has absolute faith inside and outside the Communist Party. He has Churchill's habit of working

late into the night, getting along indefinitely on three or four hours of sleep.

Night Worker.

It is said that Mao got into the routine of working at night when he was a journalist and this habit was confirmed by night marches when leading the Red Army. He found it easier to sleep through the air bombardments and pandemonium of the day and to do his thinking and make decisions in the silence of martial law at night.

Mao is not accessible as national figures go. A sentry with fixed bayonet stands by his rusty garden gate in Yen-an.

But when a journalist does get into the Party Chairman's presence, fantastic things are liable to happen. On one memorable occasion Mao spoke for 13 hours almost non-stop.

In the only full interview he has given within the last six months he told me: "Under whatever condition, the Chinese Communist Party will persist in the policy of avoiding Civil War. There may be difficulties but they can, they must, be overcome."

One of the most baffling factors about the situation in China today is the apparent unanimity of view between the Kuomintang and Communist platforms in regard to major issues. Both sides proclaim that they are working for a "free, democratic China."

"Free China".

I asked Mao Tse-tung: "What is the Communist conception and definition of a 'free, democratic China?'"

He replied: "A 'free, democratic China' should be a China in which the various grades of local Governments up to the Central Government are all established through elections carried out on a basis of universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot, and are responsible to the people who elected them. It will realise Doctor Sun Yat Sen's Three Peoples Principles, Lincoln's principle of Government 'of the people, by the people, for the people' and Roosevelt's Four Freedoms. It shall ensure independence, unity and unification of the country and co-

(Continued on Page 6)



Three Chinese workers carry a bucket of rice, using two poles to distribute the weight of the food which they are bringing to civilian labourers engaged in constructing an airfield.



Operations U. N. O.



President: I call the 599th meeting of the Security Council to order. The item on the agenda for today is the Iranian question. The Australian delegate calls our attention to a BBC television broadcast from Iran last night in which he thinks he saw a bearded gentleman slinking down a dark alley in Teheran. He suggests that the Council appoint a commission to determine whether this was really a gentleman with a beard or a Russian in disguise.

(At this point, the delegate of the Soviet Union sneezed and, raising his hand, was recognized by the President of the Council.)

Soviet Union: A point of personal privilege, Mr. President.

President: Will the delegate state his point?

Soviet Union: I should like to request the President to ask the sergeant-at-arms to close the transom over the east entrance of the Council chamber. I feel a cold draft on my back.

President: If there is no objection, the request of the Soviet delegate will be granted. Are there any objections?

United States: My government has not had adequate opportunity to give this unexpected request of the Soviet delegate the careful study it deserves. Accordingly, I regret to say that I am unable to agree to it at this time.

Naturally, my government has every desire to give this matter its sympathetic consideration and to accommodate itself, if possible, to the views of the Soviet delegate. But, unfortunately, this particular request raises the gravest questions of principle and procedure.

For example, this Council cannot ignore the fact that the request to have the transom closed is strictly—and I emphasize strictly—unilateral in nature. If we permit such unilateral action, what becomes of the United Nations? Especially the smaller ones?

Moreover, can we accept as fact that the Soviet delegate feels a draft simply on the basis of his own statement that he does? I myself feel no draft.

(At this point, the delegate of the Soviet Union sneezed again, in Russian.)

United States: (turning to confer with the State Department's Russian expert): What did he say?

(Meanwhile, the President of the Council asked the interpreters to give the usual free French and English renditions, whereupon the discussion was resumed.)

United Kingdom: Mr. President, in the first place, I wish, if I may, to say that I endorse entirely what the representative of the United States has said. We have never before had a request to have the transom closed, such as the Soviet delegate confronts us with this afternoon, and I do not think we should accede to it without first giving it the most careful study and consideration. We may well be setting an unfortunate precedent which in the future will trouble us.



I think, therefore, we should be acting more wisely if we were to keep this matter on the agenda until some day in June or July, when the weather may have improved. Then, if all goes well and the weather does improve, it should be possible to register a satisfactory conclusion to the whole affair and it need not come up again here for discussion.

Poland: I feel obliged at this point, Mr. President, to observe on behalf of my government that I, too, feel a draft.

In addition, I should like to call the Council's attention to a clipping I have here from this morning's edition of the New York Times. This story, which was featured on

Soviet Union: I must say that I fail to understand why the members of the Council are not able to consent to the fully justified request that I have put forward in the name of my government. I stated quite clearly that I felt a cold draft on my back and that the transom should be closed.

Since the Council is unwilling to grant this entirely reasonable and logical request, I am now compelled to state that I am unable to stay longer in the Council chamber.

(At the end of the interpretation, the delegate of the Soviet Union and his advisers left the chamber. The Polish delegate remained seated, however, merely turning up his

by the Council. Therefore, I should like to withdraw my request to have the transom closed.



United States: The United States is naturally pleased to learn that the Soviet delegate no longer feels the draft. However, I must point out that once a situation is on the agenda, it must remain there until the Council itself disposes of it. Hence, in my opinion, the unilateral attempt of the Soviet delegate to remove this matter from the agenda is quite contrary to the Charter.

United Kingdom: It seems clear to me, if I may say so, that the Soviet delegate has reversed himself. In the light of that significant fact, my government feels that the Council would be failing in its duty if it took no further interest in the matter. It is still my hope that it will be kept on the agenda until summer, when, as I have said, it may well have become moot.

Soviet Union: During the discussion, I have entertained some doubt as to whether, behind the statements of some of the delegates, there was a real desire to see a peaceful solution to this matter. At the very moment when the reality of the situation shows there is no draft, certain representatives insist on making a maximum fuss about the matter.

Poland: I still feel a draft. Maybe it comes from the west.

Australia: It is clear that this is a matter for a committee of experts. We are still lacking authentic information. We are...

(At this point, the fire-drill bell at Hunter College rang, and the meeting was forced to recess while the delegates and guests filed out in orderly fashion.)

The improbable minutes of a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in February, 1947, assuming that it is still a going concern and still following the precedents and procedures established during its first forty-odd meetings.

the front page, gives us a summary of a special communique from the U. S. Weather Bureau. It states that it is—and I quote—"Cold and windy today, Min., 30; Max., 50"—unquote.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Polish delegation that the Soviet delegate is quite within the provision of the Charter in asking that the transom be closed.

The Netherlands: I am anxious, Mr. Chairman, that this question be

coat collar.

After a brief absence, the Soviet delegation returned, having had a brisk walk around the Hunter College campus. On taking his seat at the Council table, the Soviet delegate raised his hand and was recognized by the President.)

Soviet Union: Since our earlier discussion, Mr. President, the situation has changed completely. The sun was pleasantly warm outside, and I no longer feel the draft. It

William P. Mangold (IN THE NEW REPUBLIC)

viewed in the light of general principle and not merely as an isolated case. Now, out of my banking experience, I have just thought of a very sound reason for opposing the request of the Soviet delegate.

If I remember correctly, he asked to have the transom closed on a point—and I quote—"of personal privilege." Now in banking that would never do. When we lend money, we have certain well tried rules and regulations that apply to all borrowers, even those we utterly trust. Thus, in the opinion of my government, it would be contrary to sound practice and the Charter to permit unilateral action by granting special personal privileges.

Poland: May I point out, Mr. Chairman, that this matter is no longer unilateral? I, too, have asked to have the transom closed. I still feel a draft.

Australia: Mr. President, the question before this Council is whether the transom shall be closed for the reasons advanced by the Soviet delegate. Examining those reasons, it seems to me that the situation has not yet reached that stage of maturity in which the Council could consider agreeing to the Soviet proposal.

We have, I submit, no real information on this situation. Indeed, we have only conflicting reports and a news clipping. I believe our first duty is to ascertain the facts. I suggest that the Council appoint a committee of inquiry with instructions to return no later than a week from now with its official finding. Meanwhile, the Council can request the Weather Bureau to keep the Secretary General posted on any changes in the situation.

is clear that these circumstances render useless and senseless any further discussion of the matter

100,000,000 Stand Behind 'Lenin Of China'

(Continued from Page 5)

operation with all democratic powers."

Mao's Conditions.

As the "compromise or concession on the part of the Central Government required to satisfy Communist claims," Mao asked that "the Kuomintang recognise the popularly-elected Governments and peoples, armies of the liberated areas, permit them to participate in the work of receiving the Japanese surrender, severely punish traitors and puppet troops, equitably and rationally reorganise armies, protect peoples' rights and establish a democratic coalition Government."

Mao entirely approved the nationalisation of private armies "but a prerequisite is the democratisation of the Government." He promised that if a Coalition Government was formed "the Chinese Communists shall pledge themselves to work wholeheartedly with Chiang Kai-shek for the construction of an independent, free, prosperous and strong new China, and the realisation of the Three Peoples Principles."

The Communists will have the chance of honouring that pledge very soon. It was characteristic of Mao Tse-tung that while the inter-party Political Consultation Conference was in session in Chungking, he confined himself to the bare fastness of his caves in

Yenan. The air was thick with dialectic, but he kept silent. He went on browsing over the Chinese classics he loves while his wife kept him company reading the fiction of contemporary authors.

Sometimes he emerged to look over his rice field, to walk and talk with his peasant friends.

Mao Tse-tung born of the people, never forgets that he belongs to the people.

A commercial traveller decided suddenly that he would spend a week-end at home. He sent a telegram to his wife and took the next train. On his arrival home he found his wife in the embrace of another man. Furious, he left the house, took rooms at the local hotel, and announced that he would apply for a divorce.

The next day his father-in-law called to try to smooth things over.

"I'm quite sure my daughter has an explanation for her behaviour," he said. "Look here, will you wait until to-morrow before you do anything about the divorce?"

The husband reluctantly agreed. On the morrow his father-in-law was back again, beaming all over his face.

"I knew Dorothy would have an explanation," he said, patting the husband on the back. "She didn't get your telegram."

Father Scott's PRIVATE WAR

In bitterly race-conscious South Africa, a young white priest of the Anglican Church is making his life a crusade against the unfair treatment of the 9,000,000 people in the country who happen to have been born with dark skins. The Reverend Michael Scott, aged 38, tall, with a lean, ascetic face, sees in the young, raw country a state of affairs that makes him steel himself for a task of enormous dimensions. He is already deep in the fight to help non-Europeans, and is needing all the steadfast determination that lies behind his calm, grey eyes and gentle voice.

He sees 2,900,000 whites, by repressive measures, trying to keep their way of life unchanged and maintain their superiority in spite of inferior numbers over 8,000,000 Africans (blacks), nearly a million half-castes or Coloureds, and 250,000 Indians. In Parliament the Africans are represented by only a handful of Europeans, while the whites have over 180 representatives. Up to now the Indians have not been represented at all, but soon they will have a few people to speak for them.

He sees the dark-skinned peoples used primarily as work-producing units, and the whites failing to face up to their obligation—within the admittedly narrow limits of their own capacity—of advancing the non-European who is paid a low wage and has too little social security and too few hospitals, schools, houses, and rights.

White Men Spit

Michael Scott is a man who loves all men as brothers, and to do that in South Africa requires special courage. A white man, particularly a highly cultured white man, who treats non-European peoples as equals is scorned by his fellow whites. For taking up the cause of the Indians in Durban at present he has been spat at by white men and called a "white coolie" and "curry guts." For defying unfair and racially discriminatory laws he has spent long hours in police charge cells, has appeared three times in court, and has been sentenced to fines amounting to 15 sterling.

These he has refused to pay, and each time has told the magistrate that he is deliberately transgressing the law because it is unfair to non-Europeans. He feels that his sin against the law will be condoned if it draws attention to the far greater sin of the law against non-Europeans.

Africans, Coloureds, and Indians realise that his own kind are against

Michael Scott, and respect him for his stand on their behalf. His appeal for them is the greater because he is no unbalanced fanatic, but a practical reformer with a sense of humour.

They know that their Father Scott, as they call him, considers that South Africa's major obligation towards her non-European peoples is to bring them up so that they will be given opportunities of raising their standards of living, and by so doing increase the productivity of the country.

Diverts His Taxes

A recent move of his has been to withhold his taxes and pay them direct to organisations which assist non-Europeans. The receipts he sends to the State Treasury instead of cash. These payments have received publicity, by which Father Scott hopes to bring more forcefully before the public the question of discrimination

permission. Skilled trades are barred almost throughout the country to non-Europeans, and they cannot travel first-class on main line railways. If Paul Robeson, the famous singer, actor, and qualified lawyer, came to South Africa he would be refused a room by every European hotel keeper in the country, and once a high Chinese diplomat was refused admission to an elevator in Pretoria, the capital, by the European attendant.

Too Little Food

Despite all their handicaps, the backward African and Coloured man are growing up; more and more of them are coming to live in the urban areas to work in factories and shops; and the white man, in the natural order of things, cannot keep them under for ever. South Africa's great, triple task is to evolve a social pattern that will allow its Europeans,

can go on living on gold for ever. To survive and to flourish the country's mineral wealth as a whole must be used to develop agricultural, human and industrial resources.

Reverend Scott knows how extreme poverty can be found at its worst in the country's wealthiest city, the great, golden Johannesburg. He lives in a small rondavel on a high ridge in the slum outskirts of Johannesburg, and there fights the ever-present evils of poverty, overcrowding, hunger, and lawlessness.

Learned To Fly

He works at the St. Alban's Coloured Mission, which covers 12 slum districts on the fringes of African townships and poor white suburbs adjoining Johannesburg. He says that the slum problems of South Africa are far more acute than those of other countries, for Africans, Coloureds, poor whites, and Indians must be housed in such a manner that they are not forced into antagonism with each other.

The young priest came to South Africa from England because of his health when he was 19: he studied theology and spent his holidays at a leper colony for non-European in the Cape Province. After finishing his training in England, at Chichester, he first went to a west end city parish but found it too sophisticated and got himself transferred to the poorer east end. Later he got to know the Indian way of life well, and he was chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay for some years. There he learned to fly to get about the huge diocese quickly, and during the late war he began air crew training in England before being invalided out of the Royal Air Force. He then came back to South Africa and started work with the mission in Johannesburg.

At present he is in Durban helping the Indians in their fight against a law which forbids them to live in areas reserved for Europeans. He has defiantly occupied a plot of such land with groups of Indians, and has stood by them when they have been assaulted by white hooligans. When they have appeared in court he has been sentenced with them. He addresses mass meetings of Indians on the injustice of laws aimed at racial discrimination, and intends to go on with the Indians to the end of their campaign against these laws, even though the fight might last for years.

By Ian Rogers

In the country where famed singer Paul Robeson would be refused a bed by the European hotel keepers and a Chinese diplomat was once barred by an elevator-boy, a young white priest fights on his own against a colour bar directed at millions.

This lone crusader was for some years chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay. It was here that he learned to fly: During the war he began air crew training in England before being invalided out of the Royal Air Force.

against non-Europeans. In his private war against race prejudice he has so far diverted from the Treasury 20 sterling of his meagre earnings. He has written to the Minister of Finance saying that he will continue to give his income taxes to "worthy causes" unless there is a drastic reversal of South Africa's policy towards the neglected sections of her population.

What makes him furious are such examples of race discrimination as the non-Europeans' not being allowed to buy land or properties, or live in many town and country areas which are reserved for Europeans. Indians cannot travel from one province to another without a permit, and Africans cannot travel anywhere without

Africans, Indians and Coloureds to live in harmony, and to strike a better balance between gold mining and other industries on the one hand, and between all industry and agriculture on the other.

Nearly half the country's wealth comes from its gold mines, which indirectly support most other activity in the country. The farming community, which receives great financial help from the state, has, as a whole, neither cared for nor adequately developed the land. This, in a predominantly pastoral country, has meant the food production has never been sufficient. More than half the nation's peoples do not have enough to eat.

It is improbable that the country



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U. S. Respond To India's Call

Increased Shipment Of Food Grains

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (Reuter): The September export programme of grain and grain products for human consumption announced by the United States Department of Agriculture tonight will permit shipment of 1,057,000 long tons.

The August programme was 1,001,000 tons and the July exports 902,000 tons.

Export of 224,000 tons programmed for India, which is a substantial increase over the shipments of recent months, will be the largest monthly shipment to a single country in the current food crisis. It compares with 80,000 tons programmed for August and 69,000 tons exported in July. The increase is urgently needed, the department announced, to face the threatened food crisis expected in India during October and November. India's new rice crop will not become available until early November. Department officials stated, however, that even the large quantity programmed for India from the United States might not be sufficient to maintain the present ration in India and in any case, additional supplies will be needed in India from other countries.

The Department also announced the following allocation of food stuffs to India for the three months ending September 30:

200,000 pounds weight meat, 9,000,000 pounds weight dry milk solids, 9,300,000 pounds weight dried whole milk and 2,000,000 pounds weight condensed milk

Siamese Submarines Chase Rice Smugglers

SINGAPORE, Aug. 17 (Reuter): The Director General of the Siamese Customs has announced that four submarine chasers have begun special patrols to stop rice smugglers. The smugglers' boats are equipped with radio and some are believed to be armed. Siamese authorities have also banned movement of rice stocks in provinces adjacent to Malaya except by land in a further attempt to check smuggling.

MADRAS, Aug. 16, (A.P.I.): The Security of Rs. 500 deposited by "Janasakthi", the Communist Tamil weekly of Madras, has been ordered to be refunded by the Madras Government. The paper had furnished the security in 1943 in connection with an article printed in the weekly on the execution of four of the accused in the Kayur case in Malabar.

TRUMAN'S STATEMENT DOES NOT ALTER PALESTINE SITUATION

Ben Gurion Wishes That America Had Admitted European Refugees

PARIS, August 17. (A.P.A.): David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, declared last night "President Truman's statement does not alter the Palestine situation at all."

The Jewish Leader read aloud to a meeting of the Executive a copy of an Associated Press of America report from Washington quoting the President's comments.

"If America would admit some European refugees," said Ben Gurion, "it would be a fine thing."

Ben Gurion said that nothing in the President's statement altered in any way the present Palestine problem, and observed that even if the American Congress were to consider admission of refugees, "that would still be next January." "The pressing problem is now," declared Ben Gurion.

The Jewish Agency is the official liaison between the Jewish Community and the British Government in Palestine.

Earlier, Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, conferred at length on the Palestine situation with the Colonial Secretary George Hall, who flew to Paris from London. A spokesman said details of their conversation would not be made public.

American sources disclosed that the United States Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, had also talked with Mr. Bevin at the latter's request, but the sources insisted that Palestine was not discussed.

DEPORTATION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

JERUSALEM, Aug. 16. (Reuter): Deportation of 1,400 illegal immigrants in ships lying off Haifa harbour is expected to take place either tonight or early tomorrow, following the arrival back to Haifa tonight of the Liberty ships "Empire Heywood" and "Empire Rival".

These ships have returned from Cyprus after disembarking 1,300 Jewish illegal immigrants there.

The Jewish resistance movement's clandestine radio "The Voice of Israel" broadcasting tonight at half-hourly intervals called on Haifa's 70,000 Jewish population to "prepare for action".

HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

FAMAGUSTA, August 16. (Reuter): The 1,300 Jewish illegal immigrants shipped from Haifa to Cyprus and interned in the Caracolos camp near here, are reasonably happy and cheerful, Mr. C. R. C. Donald, the

Welfare Officer of the camp, said today.

Forty-six people admitted to the casualty reception station at Caracolos yesterday, but seven out of them left today. Twenty more serious cases were admitted to hospital in Nicosia and one woman and a three weeks-old baby are in the civil hospital in Famagusta, Mr. Donald said.

No one was injured "sufficiently seriously in the disturbance at Haifa, when the immigrants were transferred to ships which brought them to Cyprus, to require admission to hospital. No children were born in the territorial waters and there have been no deaths.

8 TERRORISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH

JERUSALEM, August 16. (Reuter): Two Jews aged 23, out of more than 100 who last night succeeded in swimming to the Palestine coast from illegal immigrants ships and slipping inland through coastal patrols, were arrested early today in the Jewish suburb of Haifa, it was learned in Jerusalem tonight.

A military patrol found them on the beach at Kyriat Haim, wearing bathing costumes after a three-mile swim from the schooner "Twenty-Three," lying off Haifa.

A letter demanding that they should be allowed to land in Palestine immediately was today sent to the High Commissioner for Palestine, General Sir Alan Cunningham, by 605 Jewish illegal immigrants now lying off Haifa on board the ship "Katriel Jaffa".

Eighteen young Jewish members of the stern gang of terrorists, found guilty on six charges arising out of the terrorist attack on the Haifa Railway workshops on June 17, have been sentenced to death by the British Military Court in Haifa.

Four girls found guilty on the same charges were sentenced to life imprisonment.

PALESTINE PROBLEM

Flat Rejection Of Partition?

WASHINGTON, August 16. (A.P.): Flat rejection by the Jewish Agency of any plan for the partition of Palestine was reported by the Agency's Washington office, tonight, after a telephone conversation with Dr. Nahum Goldman, Washington official of the Agency, who is now in Paris. Dr. Goldman was quoted as saying that the Agency was prepared to negotiate only on the basis of the establishment of a Jewish State in the Holy Land.

Extension Of Detention Period

AHMEDABAD, August 17. (A.P.I.): 234 persons who have been detained in Sabarmati Central Jail under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules on the suspicion of being connected with the recent communal riots have been served with notices extending the period of their detention for fifteen days more.

S. A. POLITICALS CAN BE TREATED LIKE CRIMINAL PRISONERS

Justice Lansdown's Denial Of Brutal Action Of African Jail Warders

DURBAN, Aug. 16 (Reuter): "This is not a forum for any political grievances", said Justice C.W.R. Lansdown, Chairman of the "Penal Reform Commission", to a deputation from the Natal Indian Congress before they gave evidence. Members of the deputation are Dr. B. T. Chetty, Mr. I. M. Bawa and Mr. P. B. Singh. Memoranda submitted by the deputation contained statements on the treatment certain passive resisters were subjected to, such as abuse by warders, disrobing, searching of women resisters and free use of castor oil in the prison.

Justice Lansdown: "Some of the statements you have made in the memoranda necessitate our making specific inquiries into them. If there are warders and wardresses who abuse prisoners, they should not be there and we shall make inquiries."

INDIAN WOMAN A BLACK COOLY?

Mr. Singh said that a Mrs. R. Doerat, a resister, when in prison, had difficulty in donning the prison uni-

Over A Cup Of Cognac

(With Apologies To Current
Columns)

By Dr. Syud Hossain

This, of course, is a 'tele-a-tele'—a sort of twilight—in the appropriate hour of Twilight! If anywhere, where do we go from here? Is it to be 'ab initio', 'de novo', 'in camera', 'ex cathedra', 'pari passu', 'che sara sara', or, generally, 'nil desperandum'? My own preference is for 'che sara sara'. It has a certain euphonious quality, besides being true to the universal mood of the moment.

Or, of course, we could revert to the idea, without the sonorous Latin, of destroying Carthage! But can we? How is that to be equated with the concept of 'ahimsa'? It can't. Unless, of course, Aruna Asaf Ali can think of some subterranean device for liquidating Ahimsa by satyagraha!

On the other hand, the principle of Saty, potent as it is, can become quite helpless if it fell into wrong hands. For instance, the sheer verbiage of verbosity can, like any other fungus, choke it off. Or it may, if caught unawares, sink like a stone into the quagmire of 'Gaude-a-azamism!' It can also be tied into knots by the red tape of dialectical legalism.

Now that I go, if all off my chest, the urge 'you will hardly believe' was irresistible.

Is there a moral to be pointed? If at all, it would have to be a point in literary morals. And it need not be, as Mr. Churchill would put it, "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

I think it is all to the good that there should be varieties of style in expression. One could say, as someone did:—

"Regardless of their pigmentation of colouration under normal illumination, felines of all species, it has been learned authoritatively, have been found to be cinerous when the earth becomes enveloped in tenebrosity."

Or, one can say:—

"All cats are gray at night. Each style has its points. The battle between the ornate and the simple is not confined to architecture."

Then there are subtler preferences in aesthetics or morals. At the time of the passage of the original Age of Consent Bill, the issue was whether the minimum age should be twelve or fourteen, and a battle raged between the orthodox and the more orthodox. An Indian nobleman was consulted by the Viceroy on the merits of controversy. He said simply: "They are both satisfactory."

There is an institution known as "Women's Exchange". A man turned up at one of them and said: "My wife is forty years old. I want to exchange her for two girls of 20 each." The further moral of the whole effusion is:

Don't look for sustained thought or impeccable relevance in columns. Coherence, like consistency, is the hobgoblin of small minds.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15 (A.P.I.): Immediately after the calling off of the strike, the Organising Secretary of the Artists Association, Mr. Sudhi Pradhan, stated that he was calling off the pickets from the gates of the All-India Radio.



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DELHI DOES NOT WAIT FOR JINNAH!

Interim Govt. To Take Over This Week

NEHRU-WAVELL TALKS: OLD BASIS TO BE RETAINED

League Will Be Welcome To Join When It Chooses

NEW DELHI, August 17. (A.P.I.): Today's Viceroy-Nehru meeting is believed to have brought a new Interim Indian Government so near that it is expected to be in being early next week. Observers here think that all that remains now is the preparation of a final list of names.

It is assumed that this will be based on the list given by the Cabinet Mission in their statement of June 16. Changes will be made in it to suit the new conditions created by the Muslim League decision.

The idea appears to be to construct a full Council of 14 members to take charge immediately, but on the understanding that when an agreement is reached with the Muslim League, the Council could go out "en bloc" and another formed in its place in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

FEASIBLE PERSONNEL

According to present indications, the Government will consist of the following:

Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Sardar Baldev Singh, Dr. Zakir Hussain and four other non-League Muslims, Dr. John Mathai and a Parsi.

The list in its final form is expected to be ready to-morrow at the full meeting of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee, and thereafter, Pandit Nehru will have what is expected to be a conclusive meeting with the Viceroy. This may take place to-morrow afternoon or early on Monday.

Two members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, arrived here this morning and had talks with the Congress President before and after his meeting with the Viceroy. Maulana Azad, the remaining member, arrived to-night, in time for to-morrow's meeting.

It is assumed in political circles that a good part of to-day's Viceroy-Nehru meeting was devoted to reviewing reports of Calcutta happenings and a first-hand account of the Jinnah-Nehru meeting at Bombay and that these developments were considered in relation to the proposed new Interim Government.

JAWAHAR-VICEROY MEETING TO-DAY

The "Associated Press of America" adds: It is obvious that no decision has been reached on Pandit Nehru's proposals submitted at this meeting in response to Lord Wavell's invitation. Sources close to the Congress President say he would be meeting the Viceroy again—"Probably to-morrow".

The possibility that the Viceroy might meet or communicate with Mr. Jinnah is not ruled out. Nevertheless, it is plain that the Viceroy would not reject a Congress-formed Government minus the Muslim League.

IRAN FACES CRISIS AGAIN

Russian Army Divisions Massed On Frontier

TEHERAN, August 17 (APA): An official foreign source to-day cabled reports from the northern frontier of Iran saying that the Russian army had from 15 to 25 divisions massed along the Arak River near the Soviet-Iran boundary. These reports were said to be based on information from a qualified military observer.

(The official Soviet News Agency, Tass, said yesterday that it had been authorized to deny similar reports which it attributed to Hussein Ali, Iranian Ambassador to the United States.)

Teheran newspapers said to-day that a boatload of Indian troops arrived at Basra, Iraq, and that Iranian premier Quavam-es-Sultana was "greatly concerned" over this and the reported massing of Russian forces on the northern frontier.

In Abadan, Iranian oil port on the Persian Gulf, an "Associated Press" Correspondent was told that the labour situation, which resulted in riots and many deaths recently, was still tense and that the Iranian Government was preparing against new clashes.

AZERBAIJAN AGAIN

Meanwhile, in Teheran, one official in daily association with the Premier, said that Quavam is "facing the greatest crisis of his career in the still unsettled Azerbaijan".

"Azerbaijan", said this official, "despite the announcement of agreement early in June" remains cut off from the Central Government. "Azerbaijanis still collect customs duties on imports from the rest of Iran and prohibit the shipment of Azerbaijani products to the rest of the country." He added that all Azerbaijani produce is being shipped into Russia.

JUMNA LEVEL RISING

NEW DELHI, August 17. (A.P.I.): There was a further rise in the level of water in the Jumna.

AUSTRIA AND IRAN INVITED

Soviet Voting Bloc Defeated By Nine Votes Again

PARIS, August 17. (Reuter): The Paris Conference today put on a spurt. In the plenary session, lasting two and a half hours it disposed of what had expected to be a highly controversial issue—by agreeing to invite Austria by 15 votes to six to state her views before the conference on the Italian draft treaty. It also agreed to invite Iran.

This means that next week the conference beginning on Tuesday, will hear the views on the Italian treaty, of Albania, Mexico Cuba and Egypt as well as those of Austria and Iran.

Austria wants to state her claim before the conference to South Tyrol, largely a German-speaking Italian province which was given to Italy after World War.

Under the draft Italian peace treaty before the conference South Tyrol will remain Italian.

The delegates assembled today expecting a renewed clash between Britain, whose delegation supported Austria, and Russia whose opposition to Austria application had already been announced.

The speeches were, on an average, the shortest yet heard in the plenary session. The longest by M. Andrei Vishinsky, Number two Soviet Delegate occupied 20 minutes.

When the vote was taken, Austria's application was accepted by the familiar majority of 15 to six—the Soviet voting bloc opposing.

IRAN DECISION UNANIMOUS

Having settled the Austrian question the conference took only about a quarter of an hour to agree unanimously that Iran should be invited.

STOP PRESS

ARMED ATTACK IN TEL-AVIV

TEL-AVIV, August 17 (Reuter): An armed attack was carried out to-night on a building in the centre of the all Jewish city of Tel-Aviv. Casualties have been reported.

Rain Delays Start In Third Test

INDIA 79 FOR NO LOSS

Hammond's Bid To Vary Attack Yields No Result: Merchant-Mushtaq Partnership For 90 Minutes

By LEARIE CONSTANTINE

INDIA (First Innings) for no loss 79
OVAL, August 17. (Reuter): A solid opening partnership by Merchant and Mushtaq Ali, giving India a total of 79 without loss in 90 minutes' play after a delayed start because of rain, appears to have put India outside defeat in the third and final three-day Test which began here today.

These two batsmen, obviously sent in with the intention of staying there all night, did their job splendidly. Neither innings, however, was without blemish, for Merchant was missed twice and Mushtaq Ali once—errors which may cost England dearly.

True they were difficult chances, but when England meets Australia this winter, they will not win Tests unless they accept chances such as these.

THREE LOST CHANCES

The first miss came with the total 24 when Merchant, after scoring 12, hit a faultless from Smith to Washbrook to cover where he failed to accept the hard stinging shot. Then with the total 45, Mushtaq Ali, then 37, hotly returned a full toss to Smith which the bowler failed to hold. The third miss, which was the most difficult catch of all, came with the total at 57, when Merchant, then 21, gave Hammond in the slips a very hard chance off Edrich.

Hammond tried all the five regular bowlers in an attempt to break the partnership but the soft wicket never gave them a chance of hurrying the batsmen into playing their shots. Bedser was the most hostile of them all, but Hammond must have sighed for the services of Douglas Wright on the easy-paced wicket.

Pataudi, for the third time in Tests won the toss—a lucky man. He decided to bat. The wicket was no different from that at Old Trafford when he put his opponents in, but he had only 90 minutes today to withstand England's attack, whereas at Manchester he had over four hours—an altogether different matter.

Rain, which began last evening, did not cease until one o'clock this afternoon—after 16 hours—and even then the prospects of a start seemed remote. But with the quick drying Oval pitch absorbing rain, the Umpires decided that play was possible at 5 o'clock.

SKIPPERS DISAGREE

There is a report that the rival Captains disagreed as to whether conditions were even fit for play, whereas the Umpires would normally take the decision. Whether that report is true or not, and I am inclined to think the Indian skipper considered conditions too bad, the Umpires certainly did take over and after a very careful inspection of the wicket and the surrounding area, decided that play could begin at 5 o'clock.

Play started in cold windy weather. Indeed so chilly was it that Merchant not only wore his sweater but also a muffler.

TEST OF PUBLIC FORTITUDE

Such is the love of cricket in this country and such a draw are the Indians that the crowd, which had started to queue outside the ground at 7 o'clock this morning, stood in drizzling rain for six hours and continued to wait patiently until admitted after their ten hours' ordeal—a real test of fortitude and enthusiasm.

The tourists have indeed been terribly unlucky in the matter of weather and to find the Oval of all grounds unfit for play is a happening which very rarely occurs. Indeed I have heard C. B. Fry say that in 14 years of batting at the Oval he had never once had a wet wicket.

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S PLAY

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Attlee, honouring a promise made to the Manager of the Indian team, Mr. Gupta, during an interview at 10, Downing Street, a few weeks ago, arrived at the ground. They were

THE SCORE BOARD

India (first innings):	
Merchant (not out)	30
Mushtaq Ali (not out)	48
Extras (1 no ball)	1
Total (for no wicket)	79
Bowling analysis:	
Gover	10/3/25/0
Bedser	7/2/14/0
Smith	6/0/22/0
Edrich	3/0/10/0
Langridge	5/2/7/0

received by Mr. B. A. Stanvill, President of the Surrey County Club, and lunched with teams.

HAMMOND'S FLUCK

Hammond had a narrow escape from serious injury on his way to the ground, when a motorbus skidded on the greasy road and hit the back of Hammond's car. The rear number plate was shattered but Hammond received nothing more than a shaking.

The covers were removed and the ground staff set to work. Big patches of sawdust were placed on the wettest parts of the playing area and the Captains took a preliminary look at the wicket and announced that an inspection would be made later.

Soon after 3 p.m. the pitch was mown and rolled and the Captains and Umpires inspected, whereafter it was announced that a further inspection was to be held at 4 p.m.

The sky was still overcast, but rain holding off, many would-be spectators are still patiently waiting outside the unopened gates.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Attlee appeared on the television screen in the afternoon when the announcer, stating that he had "a surprise for the viewers", introduced them in the programme from the Oval.

ATTLEE SPEAKS

When the announcer invited Mr. Attlee to speak, he said, "I hope the weather is going to be all right. It looks as if we might start pretty soon. We should have a pretty good match". During the "interview" the announcer twice referred to Mrs. Attlee as "Mrs. Churchill" but quickly corrected himself.

The Umpires, to whom the Captains had left the final decision regarding the fitness of the playing area, spent ten minutes over the inspection, whereafter it was announced that play would commence at 5 p.m. if there was no more rain in the mean time.

The announcement was greeted with loud cheers by many ticket holders.

PLAY BEGINS AT LAST

Play began promptly at 5 p.m. Gover, with an arc of five fieldsmen clustered around the wicket, bowling a maiden to Merchant. Bedser had a similar attacking field.

Gover had fine pace, but Merchant coverdrove him for a three in his second over. Mushtaq Ali also took three off the last ball of the over but placed it dangerously at forward shortleg.

A crowd of 8,000 saw runs come slowly on a pitch possessing little life. The turf was still slippery and both bowlers freely used sawdust in order to secure a firm foothold. The fieldsmen close to the wicket often slipped on the soft turf.

Mushtaq Ali was applauded when he hit the first boundary after 25 minutes with a beautiful leg shot.

ANOTHER CHANCE

At 20 scored in 25 minutes, Smith, with legbreaks, replaced Bedser, who had then conceded 12 runs in four

(Continued On Page 16)

Bombay-Sind Connection

Railway Board Sanction Engineering And Traffic Survey

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17 (A.P.I.): The Railway Board have sanctioned an engineering and traffic survey to be carried out by the agency of the North Western Railway administration for a broad gauge line of railway to connect Viramgam on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway to a suitable station on the North Western Railway, a distance of about 300 miles, the line to pass through Cutch State, says a press note.

The survey will be known as Bombay Sind Connection (Cutch Route) Railway Survey.

MONTREUX CONVENTION AND DARDANELLES

U. S. Govt. To Address Note To Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. (Reuter): The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, announced in a Press Conference to-night that the United States Government will shortly address a note to Russia regarding the Montreux Convention and the disposition of the Dardanelles.

Mr. Acheson recalled that at the Potsdam Conference, the United States expressed its willingness to join in the Montreux Convention. United States had stated the position of the United States Government.

The position was that the convention should be revised to include the opening of the straits to merchant vessels of all nations at all times and to the passage of warships of Black Sea powers at all times.

Passage should be denied to warships of non-Black Sea powers, except for limited tonnage in times of peace and except when the specific consent of Black Sea powers was given or when acting under the authority of the United Nations.

DISCUSSION OF SOVIET NOTE. ANKARA, Aug. 16. (Reuter): Discussion believed to be in connection with the Soviet note asking for the revision of the 1936 Montreux Convention and the Russian share in the Dardanelles defence took place yesterday between the Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Hasan Saka and the United States Ambassador in Turkey, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson and the British Ambassador Sir David Victor Kelly.

Reports here to-night said that the Turkish reply to the Soviet note was typed out last night and would be delivered to-day or to-morrow to Professor S. A. Vinogradov, Soviet Ambassador in Turkey.

Indo-African Trade Ban At Work

Vessel Not Allowed To Discharge Cargo At S. African Ports

DURBAN, August 16 (Reuter): A message received in Durban to-day states that orders have been received by Karagola now off Mozambique to discharge cargo destined for South African ports at Lourenco Marques from where it will be returned to India.

The Karagola left Bombay on July 29, 12 days after the Indian Government's total ban on trade of India with South Africa.

It is not confirmed whether the orders originated from the Government of India. The orders were received direct from the British-Indian Company.

White Retaliation

PRETORIA, August 16 (Reuter):—When the Transvaal Agricultural Union holds its annual conference on September 11, several motions referring to Indians will be discussed. One calls for a boycott of India and all Indian traders in South Africa until trade relations between India and South Africa are restored. Another asks for Government guidance for farmers in jute growing in Transvaal to replace importations from India.

The Pietersburg branch wants the Government to provide funds to buy

out Indian traders and repatriate them.

Another motion is that the European traders should get a bigger share in scarce commodities than the Indian traders.

Malan Fears Non-White Front

MOORREESBURG, August 17 (Reuter): Dr. D. F. Malan, Leader of the Nationalist (Opposition) Party referred to the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act when he spoke here last night. Saying that the Government was indifferent and impotent to deal with the question of White South Africa, he said that the granting of franchise rights to Indians had already led to aggravation of the colour question. Franchise was the result of party politics, General Smuts' successor-elect, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Finance) as a liberal who believed in the equality of races. He would have resigned, if the Government had not made this concession.

Referring to the general question of White South Africa, Dr. Malan said that hitherto various non-European groups remained apart, but now Indians, natives and coloured people were coming together to form a non-European front. This was a positive menace.

Double Faced Policy Of American Big Business In Indonesia

BATAVIA, (UPA): Persistent rumours in Republican Government circles here that United States was the "hand behind the scenes" in the Dutch-Indonesian negotiations, came out in the open recently when a Republican controlled radio charged that "American concerns have placed agents with both the Dutch and the Republic".

The broadcast, which emanated from the Bandung area and was monitored by the Dutch Information Service in Sourabaya, said that the Americans were pursuing this "double-faced" policy in order to protect themselves regardless of which side won.

The broadcast continued: "Before the war at least fourteen kinds of raw materials were obtained from Indonesia by United States. For four years these products could not be acquired and now in frantic attempts to make-up for the scarcity the capitalists are no longer finicky about race or colour."

"They have placed agents with both the Netherlands and our Government although this isn't generally known. If the Dutch turn out to be the losers, companies like BPM (Royal Dutch) and Dutch Shell (Standard Oil) will not suffer. At most their names will be changed but they will continue to exist."

"The capitalists are holding hundreds of cannons, tanks and planes in readiness for us provided they are given complete freedom of action in the economic sphere in our country. Indeed if capitalism is allowed full freedom, thousands of Indonesians will be enriched and perhaps millions of workers will lead a happy life."

"But we do not desire this state of affairs. We want all the people in our country to share and enjoy equally the gifts of nature and we want no class war such as exists in Britain and America."

Leaders Of Anti-Communist Organisation Sentenced To Death

MOSCOW, Aug. 15. (Reuter): Lieutenant-Colonel Anto Krustev, Leader of the Bulgarian Secret anti-Communist Organisation "Tsar Krum" was today sentenced to death by hanging by the Sofia court, says a Soviet News Agency message from Sofia.

Other members of the "Tsar Krum" received sentenced from five to 15 years' imprisonment.

The indictment said that the aim of the organisation was "to struggle by all legal and illegal means for the liberation of the Bulgarian people from Russian slavery and Communist terror" it was added.

U. S. NEGRO SOLDIER TO HANG. NUREMBERG, Aug. 16. (Reuter): James C. Devone, 28-year-old Negro soldier in the United States Army Truck Company stationed in Nuremberg, was sentenced to death by hanging today after a five-day trial for the murder of two United States soldiers

GROUPING OF C. I. STATES

Nawab Of Bhopal Visits Maharaja Of Ratlam

BHOPAL, August 17. (A.P.I.): His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber Princes, returned from Indore yesterday after presiding over the conference of rulers and Ministers of the Central India States held on August 15 and 16 to consider the question of internal reforms in the states and the problem of grouping of states with a view to fitting them in the future structure of India. It is learnt that before returning to Bhopal, His Highness also paid a visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Statement In Jaipur Representative Assembly

JAIPUR, Aug. 16. (A.P.I.): In the Jaipur Representative Assembly a statement was made to-day on behalf of Government in reply to representations demanding establishment of a responsible Government. The statement said that the policy of the Maharaja and his Government has been set out clearly in the speeches made at the time of the inauguration of the constitutional reforms in September 1945. This policy is the close association of the people with the Government in the administration of the State. They are constantly in touch with the progress of events in the State and in India with a view to adopt such further measures as may be needed to meet the legitimate aspirations of the people of the state and to enable Jaipur State to take its legitimate place in the future polity of India.

Replying to a question Government agreed to the formation of a consultation anti-corruption committee with the Finance Minister as Chairman and three elected members from each of the two Houses of Legislature. The House then began discussion on the budget to-day.

Basra Through Soviet Eyes

MOSCOW, August 16 (Reuter): "in view of British diplomacy's special plans, Basra has now become the centre of a new series of provocations in countries of the Near and Middle East," declares the Soviet Middle East expert, Constantin Sereshtin, commenting in "New Times" to-day on recent despatch of British troops to Basra in Iraq.

Sereshtin recalled the recent strikes in the Anglo-Persian oil concessions and said that conditions in these concessions were very difficult. He quoted Persian reports that British agents were stirring up trouble. The policy is still determined by mercenary interests which are pushing it to new acts of expansion, dangerous to peace."

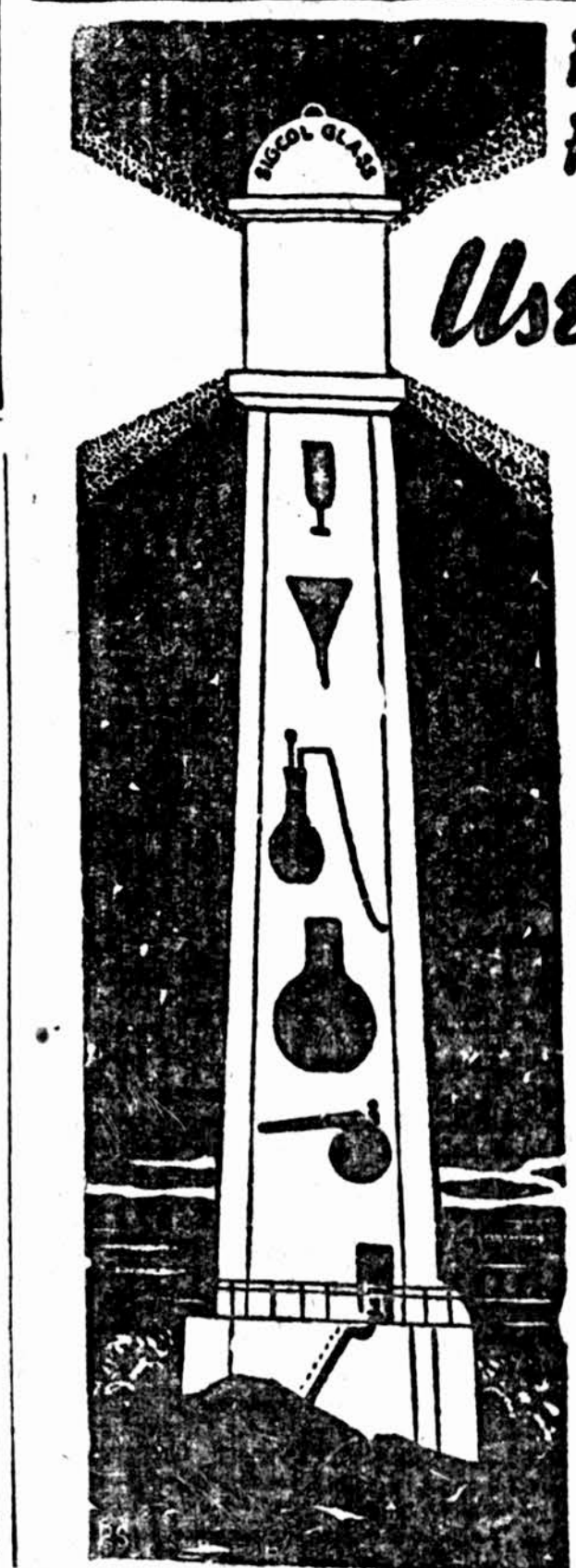
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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vadi 6, 2002.
Muslim: Ramazan 20, 1365.
Parsi: Aspadarmad 19, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-21 a.m. Sunset: 7-5 p.m.
High tide: 03-10, 15-15. Low tide: 08-52, 21-35.

Today's Engagements

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: In aid of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Prithvi Theatres' popular drama, Deewar, will be performed at 9 a.m. (S.T.), to-day at Royal Opera House. Sheth Motilal Tapuria will preside and Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, K. M. Munshi, Mr. S. K. Patil and others will attend.

HINDUSTHAN EX-SERVICES ASSOCIATION: Emergency meeting of All-India Committee at its Office in Dongre Building, 384 Lamington Road to-day to consider the situation arising out of the "Direct Action" of the Muslim League.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: To-day in Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, Bhagwat Geeta class at 9 a.m. and discourse on Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahansa at 5-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL MARKET STALL HOLDERS ASSOCIATION: General meeting at Crawford Market at 11 a.m. to-day.

FAMOUS CINE LABORATORIES: Joint meeting of the management and employees of Famous Cine Laboratories to-day at 3 p.m. at the Laboratories premises at Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, to consider the demands of the employees. Mr. Prithviraj Kapoor, President of the Indian Motion Picture Employees' Union and Mr. Shiraz Ali Hakim of the Famous Cine Laboratories will address the meeting.

V.J.T.I.: Inauguration by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, of Degree Course of Bachelor of Textiles at the Institute, Matunga, at 4-15 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CATTLE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting of Milk Cattle Owners' at Santa Cruz, East (Bankola), Bungalow No. 4 at 5 p.m. to-day.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Meeting to congratulate students successful at various University and other examinations at 5 p.m. to-day in Shrimat Anandashram Hall. Mr. Justice Tendolkar will address the students.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: Dr. Patankar of Sidhartha College will speak on "Atomic Energy" at 6-30 p.m. to-day at 7, Narayan Terrace, Kings Circle.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION: General meeting at 9 p.m. to-day at Marwadi Vidyalay Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, for discussing the present grievances of the drivers.

BOMBAY ALL-MALAYALI CONFERENCE: current events section: Debate on 'whether Congress has lost its revolutionary character or not' at 10 a.m., at Podar College.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Press telegrams to U.S.A. except U.N.R.R.A. press accepted only at sender's risk and subject to indefinite delay. This applies to all press matter except U.N.R.R.A. press whether sent at press rates or at any other rates.

MAZAGAON DOCK WORKERS MEETING: An urgent meeting of all the workers of the Mazagaon Dock Ltd., will be held at 4 p.m. to-day at Nabab Tank Maidan, Mazagaon to consider the resolution of the Strike Committee to call off the strike.

Krishna Menon On Indian Culture Centre

BOMBAY, August 17, (U.P.I.): Mr. Krishna Menon will address a Press Conference on Monday, at 'Sakina Mansion', residence of Mr. G. P. Huthiesingh, on the proposed formation of an Indian Culture Centre in London. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the Honorary President of this Centre.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Aug. 18.
BOMBAY-1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Ratnakant Ramnathkar (Jalatarang) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 8-45 Umedbhai Maniar 9-0 Hamida Banu 9-15 J. L. Ranade 9-35 Master Navarang 11-0 (Music from the films) 11-45 Geet Govind (G).
12-15 p.m. Mushlaq Husain (Rampur) (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vatsalabai Parvatkar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 J. L. Ranade 4-50 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 5-15 Gammat Jammatt 5-45 Tabla Tarang 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Mile Jule Gane 6-30 Hamida Banu 6-45 Air Bhajan Mandali 7-0 "Gunah Ki Qimat" (H) 7-30 Mushlaq Husain (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Orchestra 8-45 Abracadabra 9-0 News (H) 9-15 News (E) 9-30 B. E. C. News 1-40 Programme Purna 10-0 (Recorded) (Recorded).

Marwadi Chamber's Plea For Early Revision Of Govt.'s Cotton Policy

BOMBAY, Aug. 17 (A.P.I.): "General dissatisfaction caused by the Government announcement of its cotton policy issued on August 14", is conveyed in a communication to the Commerce Member, Government of India by the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Protesting against the Government order which, the communication says is "in complete disregard of the recommendations of the Central Cotton Committee, the East India Cotton Association and other responsible bodies, the Chamber points out that the announcement is not merely incomplete but dangerous in its uncertainty leaving further room for play of rumours on cotton prices. In our opinion the most glaring defects of the order are, firstly non-fixation of floor price secondly, the continuance of the low ceiling; thirdly, the low limit fixed for export; and lastly, no decision on forward contract for the new crop."

WHY DEPRESS COTTON ALONE?
The representation adds: "Indisputably, the non-fixing of the lower limit has created an impression that

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Government will not buy cotton at any price despite the assurance of June 1943. This acts as a direct encouragement to depress the cotton price level. What wisdom Government sees in depressing cotton alone among agricultural commodities remains unexplained when the existing price is already lower by rupees hundred than the grower's fair price.

"The decision about floor and ceiling as well as on hedge trading in the new crop should have been simultaneously announced even at the risk of some delay because unfair advantage may be taken by interested parties of prevailing uncertainty.

"The quantity fixed for export is too small for four months period considering the large existing stock. In national interest, export of cotton whether in large or small quantity should be allowed not at the existing low price but at a level proportionate to foreign prices.

"With all deference and earnestness we urge the advisability of an early revision of the cotton policy after full and immediate consultation with the trade and public representatives.

TRAFFIC BLOCK NEAR FLORA FOUNTAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday: The junction of 'Flora Fountain' bears its importance from the point of view of its situation and its consequent traffic congestion. The congestion is not confined to a particular hour; it is there throughout the day, especially at the crossing of roads and near the tramway lines where serious accidents generally occur.

The shifting of the tramway platform to the central place near the Flora Fountain has only served to aggravate the situation, especially when tram cars from the direction of Dadar halt ahead of the platform, blocking the way of pedestrians coming from the direction of Churchgate Station. The confusion is worst confounded when tram cars from the direction of the Museum halt exactly opposite to the platform. When both tram-cars halt, covering the whole range of the tramway line at the junction, it is impossible to cross the lines at either ends without risking one's life. As otherwise one should await the departure of both cars.

The best alternative is for the cars coming from opposite direction to halt, in-between the two platforms. This will facilitate easy way across the lines for the pedestrians to cross. The traffic regulation department must pay more attention to this matter and not do things in a haphazard manner, as at present.



Mr. Abidali Jafferbhai addressing Bank employees at Azad Maidan.

Chembur Murder Case

How further investigation of the sensational Chembur murder case led to the arrest of Shanti who was alleged to have been involved in the murder of Ramnath Loduram (30) was explained by Sub-Inspector Abul Gafoor Shikh in the course of cross examination by Mr. Desai and Mr. Shah at the Bombay City Coroner's Court.

On the strength of certain information received Mr. Gafoor stated he arrested one Klean who is a friend of suspect No. 1 Lallu Ram. He traced him in April to Sion. He came to know of his association with a woman called Shanti. He, therefore, took orders for the arrest of Shanti at Devlali. She gave detailed information about the part played by accused No. 2. It has not been mentioned in the crime report. Only the statement had been incorporated. There was no other record of the details. Shanti never made any mention of Bhagwati Prasad. But she had spoken of a fat Marwadi of black complexion, all along in her statement. After investigation he found that Bhagwati Sheth and the Marwadi are one and the same person.

Continuing the Police Officer stated that light on the incident was thrown only by the statement of Shanti. Till then they had absolutely no information about the murder.

He further stated that it was on 23-4-46 that a Havaldar found Lallu Ram and Shanti in the house of the former.

After recording the statement of Shanti he sent a Trunk call to Superintendent Quilter and arrested her. He contacted Shanti at about 2 P.M. and recorded her statement at 11 P.M.

After returning to Bombay the first thing he did was to recover the ring from Kisan's place. He arrested Baboolal at Matunga. Shanti had stated in her statement at Devlali that she had a ring from the deceased which Lallu Ram took from her and which she had seen later on the finger of Kisan. Kisan also admitted that he had a ring. When the ring was produced in the court, Shanti recognised it.

The case was adjourned to August 21.

Military Lorry Drivers' Strike Called Off

BOMBAY, August 17 (API): As a result of a meeting arranged by Mr. D. G. Jadhav, the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) at his office between Brigadier T. N. Smith, Commander, Bombay Sub-area, and Mr. Donde, General Secretary, Lorry Drivers' and Workers' Union, an amicable settlement has been reached between the military authorities and the Union. The strike, which commenced on 13th August has now been called off.

Central Bank Employees' Strike Threat

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Central Bank Employees' Union served 14 days' strike notice to the Bank management this morning on behalf of 365 branches of the Bank throughout the country.

BANK CLERKS ON WAR PATH

Abid Ali's Call To Fight For Decent Livelihood

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Addressing 1,500 clerks, peons and other bank employees at a meeting under the auspices of the Federation of Bank Employees at Azad Maidan Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, President of the Federation, said that the struggle of the Bank employees had entered upon the final phase, and once they struck, they should neither falter nor fall out, but continue the fight till they achieved their goal.

Condemning the callous and complacent attitude of the Bank managements, Mr. Abid Ali said they were not fighting for a paltry increase of a few rupees here and there but for the right to earn a decent and honest livelihood.

MIDDLE CLASS TIGHTENS BELT

Mr. Mohiddin Harris, President of the Associated Banking Corporation Employees' Union speaking next, observed that the Bengal famine was just a culmination of poverty and starvation prevailing throughout the length and breadth of our country for decades. During the last war, the so-called well-to-do middle class had to tighten its belt and go half fed and half starved.

Mr. Cursetji, Vice-President of the Federation, Mr. Madhav Menon, President of the Jaipur Bank Employees' Union and Mr. G. G. Mehta, President of the Eastern Bank Employees' Union also spoke.

The meeting unanimously reiterated the decision of the General Council of the Federation taken yesterday, directing the affiliated bank Unions to serve strike notices to the respective managements by Aug. 24. The meeting also passed a resolution congratulating the Imperial Bank employees of Calcutta on their heroic struggle.

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Cochin Takes A Leap Towards Self-Govt.

Interim Govt. Under Popular Ministers

Maharaja's Response To Leaders' Memorandum & Representation

COCHIN, August 18. (A.P.I.): His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin who recently declared his intention to introduce responsible Government in the State, today announced his decision to transfer to ministerial control the Departments of Education, Public Works, Land Revenue, Excise, Industries (reserved portion), Publicity, Forests, Food, Textile Control and Income Tax.

His Highness said that the practice of Cabinet discussion would be brought into force at once. He also expressed the hope that the Ministers would work in harmonious co-operation with the Dewan and show by example and practice that responsible Government can flourish here.

TEXT OF MESSAGE

Announcing this in a message to the Cochin Legislative Council, His Highness says—

"I have always made it clear that in my view any further extension of Responsible Government within the framework of the present Constitution will be worthwhile only if there is co-operation from the parties carrying on the Interim Government until a new Constitution comes into force. I have given my best consideration to the memorandum presented by the leaders and heard their personal representation and am convinced that they are genuinely desirous of co-operating with me in order to achieve the common goal and carry

on the Government in the meanwhile.

"In view of this attitude, I am glad to announce that after mature consideration and after consultation with my Dewan, I have decided to transfer to ministerial control the following Departments also: Education, Public Works, Land Revenue, Excise, Industries (reserved portion), part of industries being already under popular Control, Publicity, Forest, Food, Textile Control and Income-tax.

"As foreshadowed in my message at the time of installation, the practice of Cabinet discussions will be brought into force at once. I hope Ministers will work in harmonious co-operation with the Dewan and show by example and practice that Responsible Government can flourish here."

PATNA SATYAGRAHA TO GO ON, SAYS JAI PRAKASH

Exposes Intransigence Of Controller Of Military Accounts

PATNA, August 16 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Congress Socialist Leader, in a statement says: "The arrest yesterday of as many as 35 employees of the C. M. A. in Patna on the first day of the strike came as a shock to me. I found the strikers completely peaceful. But in face of the rather thorough strike breaking arrangement made by the Controller of Military Accounts they have been from the first day compelled to lie down in batches before the main gate of the office in order to prevent trucks carrying blacklegs and other disloyal employees to get through. This manner of picketing apparently has created a difficulty for the Provincial Government which, while not desiring in any manner to interfere with the strikers, feel compelled to ensure unobstructed passage to those who might wish to go to work."

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain adds, "The difficulty of the Government is obvious and as we were anxious that the Government should not be placed in this difficulty and at the same time nothing should be done to weaken the strike we tried this morning to find a way out. It was proposed on behalf of the strikers, and I was in concurrence with their view, that they would discontinue the lying down Satyagraha and resort to normal picketing if the C. M. A. also agreed to adopt normal methods. The C. M. A. has been recruiting blacklegs for the past few days. It was proposed that he should stop this recruitment and discharge those whom he has already recruited. He has made arrangements for those of his employees who are not on strike to live on the office premises all the 24 hours.

"It was pointed out that this was very unusual affair and it was necessary if normal picketing was to be adopted to ask all these employees to go home and attend office during the normal office hours. I think this was a very reasonable demand but the C. M. A. rejected them on the plea that force might be used against these employees. But Jagat Babu, President of the Union, and I as well as the Union representatives assured him that they would not be molested in any manner whatever. The C. M. A. however, found no reason to change his mind.

"There were one or two other small demands which too were not accepted

such as employees willing to go to work should not be brought in trucks. Of all these suggestions the C. M. A. accepted only one, that is, that he would stop further recruitment of blacklegs. But in every other respect he was not prepared to adopt normal methods and give up the strike breaking arrangements that he had made. Under the circumstances the strikers were compelled to continue their Satyagraha."

Concluding, Mr. J. P. Narain says: "The strikers were already fighting an unequal battle and if they give up the Satyagraha all the advantages would be with the C. M. A. and all the disadvantages with them. They cannot willingly agree to kill their own strike. I hope, therefore, that the Government would realise their difficulty and deal with the situation with sympathy and understanding. Finally, I appeal to the public of Patna to support and help the strikers in every way possible."

Court Of Wards To Control U. P. Zamindari Lands?

LUCKNOW, August 17. (A.P.I.): The Congress Ministry in the United Provinces has under consideration a proposal to bring all the Zamindari Land under the control of the Court of Wards, the "Associated Press of India" reliably understand.

NEW DELHI D.C.C. CONGRATULATES U. P. GOVT.

NEW DELHI, August 17. (A.P.I.): The District Congress Committee, New Delhi, has passed a resolution congratulating the U. P. Government on its decision to abolish the Zamindari system and socialise means of production. It hopes that "immediate steps" will be taken to implement this decision.

By another resolution, the Committee deplores "the use of force which the Delhi police adopted in dispersing the peaceful procession of the students on August 9" and urges the local authorities to withdraw the cases instituted against them.

Visvesvaraya Meets India Secretary

LONDON, August 17. (Reuters): Members of the Indian Industrial Delegation of the All-India Manufacturers Organisation now in London, headed by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, today met the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence.

Abdullah Trial

Treaty Of Amritsar Before U. N. O

ASAF ALI CONTENTS THAT VOICING OF GRIEVANCES IS NOT SEDITION

SRINAGAR, August 17. (U.P.I. and A.P.I.): Resuming his arguments in the sedition case against Sheikh Abdullah yesterday, Mr. Asaf Ali, Senior Defence Counsel, said that the historical controversy about the Treaty of Amritsar was started by Pandit Shivrinarain Fotedar and Sheikh Abdullah's speeches were merely a reply to Pandit Fotedar. "The historical facts in these speeches are undeniable. These facts are recorded by well-known historians", Mr. Asaf Ali said.

Continuing, Mr. Asaf Ali said that Sikhs were routed in 1846 or earlier because their own generals played traitors to them and because Raja Gulab Singh who was called to help manoeuvred things in such a way that Sikhs were defeated. "Quit Kashmir" was only constitutional and reasonable at the time when the Cabinet Mission was in Delhi to hand over power to Indians.

Defence Counsel then went on to say that reports of Sheikh Abdullah's speeches submitted by the C.I.D. reporters were not entirely correct. The context was completely incomprehensible. The reporters took down shorthand notes of Kashmiri speeches in the Urdu language. It was impossible for them to reproduce speeches accurately. The accused was, however, fair and noble enough to say that reports were neither variation nor accurate, but they were fairly correct. All speeches of the accused excepting one were in Kashmiri.

Mr. Asaf Ali said that the main grievances of Kashmiris were their non-inclusion in the State Army and parcelling out of land in Jagirs. Sheikh Abdullah ventilated these grievances in his speeches. "Can this be sedition?", he asked and added: Poverty of the Kashmiris has drawn the attention of 50,000 visitors every year."

Mr. Asaf Ali remarked that the Prime Minister exposed the Maharaja only to withdraw into shade himself. Serious charges were brought against the Premier and the demand for setting up an Enquiry Commission was made. This demand was addressed to the Maharaja and it was interpreted as sedition. The accused made an appeal for funds as he had to raise the issue before the U.N.O.

Mr. Asaf Ali admitted that there might have been exclamations or rhetorical outbursts in Sheikh Abdullah's speeches which, if, torn out of their context, which produce a different effect. He quoted the ruling of Mr. Justice Zaqar Ali and said that the word "was" has become common in political speeches and it was of a tense used metaphorically. He referred to the speeches of May 10 and 13 of Sheikh Abdullah and said: "No plebiscite was taken when Kashmir was handed over to the Maharaja Gulab Singh".

The Judge asked if plebiscite was taken anywhere at that time.

The Prosecution Counsel, Mr. Madhusudan Kak humouredly remarked: "The City of Bombay was given away in dowry. It should therefore be handed back to Portugal".

Mr. Asaf Ali said: "No one but Indians have the right to govern India. If foreigners stay here they must stay under the Indian Government".

SELF-GOVT. DEMAND

Mr. Asaf Ali pleaded that the accused merely repeated facts about the Treaty of Amritsar as recorded by eminent historians. The substance of accused's speeches was that the Treaty of Amritsar which is the basis of the present Dogra rule must be abrogated and a full responsible Government established as the basis of sound and lasting relation between the ruler and ruled. That is what is embodied in "New Kashmir" and later on in "Quit Kashmir".

When the accused talked of the Dogra army and Dogra rule he did not refer to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir who unfortunately comes from Dogra

family. He referred to those influential Dogras who are dominating Kashmir.

He described the Dogra army as an army of occupation. If voicing this grievance and similar other grievances is sedition, then the whole of Kashmir is seditious. According to the theory of crime if the majority of a people are forced to commit a crime, then it ceases to be a crime. It will become a fundamental right and as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said "revolt is the right of slaves".

The accused asked for commission of an inquiry into the Prime Minister's conduct, and it was a most loyal request he made to His Highness.

Referring to the accused's appeal for funds to fight out the Treaty of Amritsar before the U. N. O. Mr. Asaf Ali said if South African Indians can approach U. N. O. why not Kashmiris. It was perfectly legitimate and constitutional and that was the programme suggested by the accused.

Mr. Asaf Ali referred to the speech delivered by accused on May 14 when he said something about the Maharaja's privy purse. Mr. Asaf Ali compared the salaries of the Viceroy and provincial governors and the privy purse of the British monarch with the privy purse of the Maharaja of Kashmir. He complained that in modern times, nobody would like the idea that 560 Indian princes should grab the major portion of national income of their respective states. If the accused protested against the Maharaja's heavy privy purse, he was perfectly justified.

At this stage Mr. Asaf Ali read out certain passages from the book "Inside Kashmir" by Pandit Premnath Bazaz which is proscribed in this state. Prosecution objected to this and the court disallowed him. In spite of Mr. Asaf Ali's arguments that he was entitled to use it for defence purpose.

As he continued reading the speeches of Abdullah, the Judge asked: "What for did the accused ask the people to collect money?" Mr. Asaf Ali replied: "To pay Maharaja Marisingh."

Mr. Asaf Ali will conclude his arguments at tomorrow's hearing.

Asaf Ali For Delhi

SRINAGAR, Aug. 16 (A.P.I.): In view of the rapid political developments in the country Mr. Asaf Ali, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, is leaving Srinagar on Monday for Delhi.

Tirth Elected Hyderabad Congress Chief

HYDERABAD, August 17. (U.P.I.): Swami Ramanand Tirth, member of the Standing Committee, All-India States' Peoples' Conference was elected president of the Hyderabad State Congress Standing Council after a keen contest when the newly formed Standing Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress met for the first time this afternoon to elect its office-bearers. Swami Ramanand Tirth scored 72 votes while his opponent, Pandit Ramkishan Rao, got 69.

Communist Arrested

Comrade Makdom Mohiddin, a prominent local Communist Leader was arrested last night under a warrant issued by the Nazam's Government in connection with a speech delivered by him in June last. The arrest was effected only half an hour after he attended and addressed a meeting of the Trade Union Congress in which the Trade Union Leader, Mr. N. M. Joshi, had also spoken.

NASIK, Aug. 17. (UPI): Four hundred clerks, together with manual staff of the Field Pay Offices of the Military Accounts Department struck work from the 15th instant in pursuance of the resolution passed recently by the All-India Federation of Military Accounts Union.

Indians Must Emulate Indonesian Example

Syud Hossein On Cultural Affinity Between Two Peoples

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Indonesians have won the major part of the battle of their independence. They have done a great deed with great bravery. We should not merely admire them but also imitate them", observed Dr. Syud Hossein speaking at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to celebrate Indonesia's Day of Independence. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., presided.

Dr. Syud Hossein said that racially, culturally and religiously Indians and Indonesians were one people. This was the main reason why Indians should rejoice their Day of Independence. Secondly, the Indonesians had struggled for their independence with complete national unity. "Never there was any instance of that terrible malady of communalism from which we are suffering."

With a feeling of remorse Dr. Syud Hossein said that Indonesians were celebrating their independence whereas Indians had not so far even proclaimed it. He, however, expressed the hope that the day was not far off when Indonesians would "join us in celebrating our independence."

He deplored that Indian soldiers had been used by the British Government in suppressing the Indonesian national movement. "It was because we, being a slave people, had no voice in the disposal of our manpower." But in spite of their helplessness, Dr. Syud Hossein added, Indians, whenever they got an opportunity, had denounced the outrages committed by the British Government.

Dr. Syud Hossein citing his own case said that, when Mr. Attlee visited Washington in November last year, he, in an open letter to the Prime Minister, published in the Washington "Star" of November 14, 1945, wrote: "What Churchill did in Greece you are doing on a more outrageous scale in Indonesia and elsewhere.... If this sort of dirty work must be done it should be undertaken by your own soldiery and not by Indians...."

NURIE'S TRIBUTE

Mr. M. Y. Nurie paid a tribute to the courage and determination with which the Indonesians had fought for their independence. No power could deprive them of their rights any more, he said.

He expressed the hope that the centuries old cultural affinities between India and Indonesia would be maintained and strengthened in future.

He thanked the Indonesian Republic for the generous offer of a huge quantity of rice they had made to India.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master explained the significance of the day.

'INDONESIAN DAY' IN CITY

BOMBAY, August 16.

"Indonesian day" was observed in the city to-day with Indonesians and their sympathisers parading the streets shouting slogans of "down with imperialism."

There was a demonstration before the Dutch Consulate in which besides Indonesians some students also participated. The demonstrators shouted protest against the Dutch rule in Indonesia and called upon Europeans to quit Asia.

The city students expressed their sympathy towards Indonesian aspirations at a flag hoisting ceremony at Kennedy Bridge this morning. The flags of both the nations fluttered side by side with each other.

On behalf of the Indonesians Mr. Shibuddin explained the significance of the day and thanked the students for their whole-hearted co-operation and sympathy towards the Indonesian cause.

Speaking on behalf of the students comrade Shanti Shah condemned Dutch atrocities in Indonesia and sympathised with Indonesians in their struggle for freedom.

FULL EMPLOYMENT IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, August 17 (APA): America has achieved "substantially full employment" and record profits in a year of peace, the Reconversion Director John L. Steelman said in a statement here but "the threats of inflation still cast a shadow over the future."

UNITED FRONT AGAINST WHITES

Bombay Meeting Pays Tributes To Indonesia

BOMBAY, Saturday

The need for strengthening the cultural and political ties between India and Indonesia as a step towards the emancipation of all oppressed nations, was stressed by the speakers, who addressed a public meeting held at the Sunderbai Hall this evening under the auspices of the Friends of the Indonesian Republic, the Freedom Group, the Students' Congress and the P.P.I.I. to celebrate the first anniversary of the Indonesian Republic. Professor P. A. Wadia presided.

Speakers included Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Syud Hossein and Mr. Purshotam Tricunddas.

Professor Wadia deplored that the authors of the Atlantic Charter and the "Four Freedoms" should have gone back on their words, denying the elementary human rights to millions of coloured peoples. He warned the United Nations that if the Asiatics were to be denied the Four Freedoms promised to them during the dark days of the war, "their sentiments of deception and betrayal may ultimately lead to a combination in the form of a united front of the yellow, the brown and the black, which will threaten civilisation with a new peril of a far more threatening character, notwithstanding the boasted and boosted potentialities of the Atom Bomb."

SLAVES ALL

Mr. Brelvi said that it was not difficult for India to realise what it was for a nation to be under the yoke of a western power, because India herself had been in bondage for several years. India, which was also fighting for her independence, would always be with Indonesia and other oppressed countries. Comparing the position of Indonesia with that of India, Mr. Brelvi said that Indonesia like India was enormously rich in natural resources, but was rendered extremely poor by continued exploitation by a foreign power. As in India, the large percentage of people in Indonesia were steeped in ignorance.

The speaker expressed admiration of the gallant fight of the Indonesians against Dutch imperialists, and deplored the attempt of the British to perpetuate the slavery of Indonesia. Mr. Brelvi strongly condemned the use of Indian troops against the Indonesian patriots. When India herself was struggling to achieve her freedom, it was adding insult to injury to have used her men for such shameful purposes.

Mr. Brelvi expressed the hope that the cultural and political bonds which existed between India and Indonesia for several centuries in the past would be further strengthened in future.

The speaker hoped that the oppressed nations of Asia would join together in destroying imperialism, and in creating a new world order. Since Asiatic countries had no imperialistic designs, a lasting world peace would largely depend on the freedom of Asia.

Mr. Purshotam Tricunddas said that in case India became free in the near future, she should actively support the fight of the Indonesians against the Dutch.

Dr. Syud Hossein observed that India should imitate the example of national unity among Indonesians. "We cannot progress unless we cut out the canker of communalism from the body politic of India," he added.

Mr. B. C. Samah, speaking on behalf of the Indonesians in India, thanked Indians for their support of the cause of his country. He said that even though Indian troops were fighting against the Indonesians, at heart they sympathised with them.

NEHRU'S REGRETS

Pandit Nehru who was to have addressed the meeting, in the course of a message of greetings, expressed regret at not having been able to attend the meeting.

Messages expressing sympathy with the Indonesian fight for freedom, from Mr. B. G. Kher, Captain Lakshmi of the I.N.A., Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, and other leaders were read at the meeting.

Poona Races

GWALIOR SCORES FOUR WINNERS

Indian Jockeys Triumphant Again

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

In heavygoing the races were run at Poona and extremely poor timing were recorded by the winners. The weather remained threatening and it also drizzled intermittently.

Indian jockeys were again in irresistible form and as on the opening day they spared only a solitary winner to the foreign lot.

Four winners for the Maharaja of Gwalior was the highlight of the sport. Three of the winners were cleverly steered by Chavan.

An objection against Dasher in the second division of the Baroda Plate was raised by Pandu Khade, rider of Amir Elahi, but it was quickly overruled by the Stewards.

The 5 to 2 on favourite, Zam Zam recorded the easiest victory of the day. The well-bred colt was hardly extended at any stage of the journey and Khemsingh kept on looking round for opposition in the home-run.

The two outsiders, Gold Dust and Spanish Suite having won in the races for the first two legs of the trouble event pool, the item was made a difficult problem and only three punters solved it. Each one collected Rs. 8,259-8.

The following are the results:—
THE PATIALA PLATE, Division III—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS GWA-LIOR 8-11 Mullsingh 1

Mr Jacob Heskell's GINGER LADY 8-4 Bhorsingh 2

Lt.-Col N D Gandhi's BRIGHT MAID 7-12 Purtoosingh 3

Mr G L Shinde's ZINDABAD 8-7 Shivaji 4

Not run: Silver Seal, Captain Courageous and Chief of Bogala.

Won by: Head, 1 length, Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 7 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 30 and Rs. 98.

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE BARODA PLATE, Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 8-7 K Hassan 1

Mr Jehangir P Lentin's GAY COUNT 8-7 Raffaele 2

Mr Chandulal J Shah's SURAJ 8-7 Kheemsingh 3

Mr G A Jasadwalla's HAPPY RETURNS 8-7 Amir Ahmed 4

Not run: Wellesley

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 22 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 79 and Rs. 40.

Trainer: Major K P Jadhav.

THE PATIALA PLATE, Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mrs. Habib I Rahimtoola's GOLD DUST 8-12 Sumersingh 1

Mr J A Abdullezer's MARDAN 8-3 Brace 2

Mr J M Jan Seddiqui's GUARDSTONE 8-7 Rook 3

Mr A S Motabhoj's DANCING MISS 8-0 P Shanker 4

Not run: Nayan Tara, Carlita, Punter's Delight.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 7 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 222. Places Rs. 61, Rs. 39 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: J Thompson.

THE BARODA PLATE, Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's DASHERA 8-7 Chavan 1

Mr T G Essaji's AMIR ELAHI 8-7 P Khade 2

Mr J H Sorabjee's BILLY BOY 8-7 Kasbekar 3

Maharaja of Gwalior's VIJAY PATAKA 8-7 Roberts 4

Not run: Fantasy and Duke of Ramgarh.

Won by: 1/2 length, 4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 23 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 48, Rs. 37 and Rs. 25.

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN BAHADUR 8-9 Roberts 1

Messrs. Hope and Chandulal J. Shah's SUNBATHING 9-0 Kheemsingh 2

Maharaja of Gwalior's PREM DEVI 7-11 Chavan 3

Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 8-2 Raffaele 4

Not run: Rentenmark and Sapodil.

Won by: 2 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 37 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs.

24, Rs. 23 and Rs. 27.

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE IRAQ PLATE, Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr K T Sampat's SPANISH SUITE 8-6 U G Shaikh 1

Mr Agab Abdulla's ZAKI PASHA 8-7 Nassiruddin 2

Mr Ali Akbar's ISFOOG 8-2 Dashtraisingh 3

Mr F A Irani's MOSAKI PASHA 8-12 Fahad 4

Not run: Jahaj Maral, Al Shanara, Khalaf Janet, Seventh Wonder and Chang Khan.

Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 108. Places Rs. 52, Rs. 30 and Rs. 79.

Trainer: K Rustom.

THE BARODA PLATE, Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoj's ZAM ZAM 8-7 Kheemsingh 1

Maharaja of Kashmir's JOY RIDE 8-7 P Khade 2

Rajva Ratna M C Patel's TRUMAN 8-7 West 3

Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas' SHERDIL 8-7 Evans 4

Not run: Game Bid, Shabash and Bucephalus.

Won by: 6 lengths, 3 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 20 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE PATIALA PLATE, Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Maharaja of Kashmir's DEV KUMAR 9-2 P Khade 1

Mr F Piscionieri's ARIEL MAIL 7-9 Eude 2

Messrs. Abdulla I Rahimtoola and A H Ahmedbhoj's STARS AND STRIPES 8-4 Kheemsingh 3

Maharaja of Idar's PEAR HELEN 8-5 Brace 4

Not run: Push On, Princess of Gwalior, Here's How, Ninotchka and Pure Emerald.

Won by: 3 lengths 2 lengths, Neck

Time: 2 minutes 4 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 68 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: G L Shinde.

THE IRAQ PLATE, Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLD FLAKE 8-13 Chavan 1

Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS IRENE 9-0 Roberts 2

Mr Hope's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-11 Kheemsingh 3

Mr B R Gupta's YISIR AL ARAB 9-2 Magansingh 4

Not run: Waldye, Scarlet, Arabian Star and Desert Gem.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

NO BETTER CHOICE THAN SMUTS'

Hofmeyr On Presentation Of "Ghetto" Case At U. N. O.

PRETORIA, August 17. (Reuter): Although the Government did not consider the Indian question in South Africa was a matter for the United Nations Organisation, the Prime Minister when he attends the General Assembly of the United Nations in America in September would be able to put the matter in its right perspective, if an attempt was made to moot it, said the Acting Prime Minister Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr opening a circle conference of the United Party in Pretoria on Saturday.

Mr. Hofmeyr said that in view of the "distortions" of the issue, particularly overseas, it was particularly necessary that the world should see the matter in its proper perspective and there was no person better suited than General Smuts to present the picture in its true light.

Anti-Indian Booklet For U.N.O. Consumption

DURBAN, August 17. (Reuter): A Booklet dealing comprehensively with the Indian question in South Africa has been prepared by the Union Government and is being circulated in the United States to combat a campaign of overseas propaganda being waged against the Union, according to the Minister of the Interior, Senator C. F. Clarkson, in a letter to the Durban Town Clerk.

Memoranda prepared by the Durban City Council in possession of the Government and information from them will be used by the delegates to the United Nations Conference.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Electrical Engineer wanted for Darjeeling Municipal Hydro-electric undertaking in grade Rs. 600-50/2-750 plus Rs. 70/- fixed T.A. and 1st. Class T.A. as admissible under the Rules, plus 22 1/2 p.c. house allowance, plus 12 1/2 p.c. dearness allowance so long as applicable. Applicants must be fully qualified technically and preferably have commercial and administrative, as well as technical experience of electric supply. Apply stating age, qualifications and experience by 30th September, 1946, to the Chairman, Darjeeling Municipality. (9371)

Wanted: (1) Geologists: Candidates must possess a Degree in Geology from Dhanbad or Benares Hindu University and must have extensive experience of prospecting in Coal Fields, especially in C.P. and C.I. States. (2) Surveyors for our Coal Fields in C.P. and C.I. States. Must be qualified persons competent in survey work with over six to seven years' experience. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 9311, "Bombay Chronicle."

A film producing concern sponsored by Educated and enlightened persons affords opportunities to educated boys and girls of good social standing for entering the profession. They will have the benefit of receiving training under an able Director. Please contact personally or apply with photos to: Sawai Pictures, Room 7, Rajjab Mahal, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay. (3081)

Expert Wanted for manufacturing all kinds of paints, varnishes and enamels of high quality on a large scale for a new company in S. India. Only men with years of practical experience in the line need apply stating salary required to Box 9316A, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from respectable Organisers to push our various undertakings on decent salary and Commission. For particulars apply to Commercial Share Dealers Syndicate Ltd., 23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta. (9368)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Vitamins. Adevit Tablets—A combination of Vitamin A & D. Best for growing babe and vigorous adolescent. A boon to nursing mothers. Obtainable from your chemist or from Tablets Limited, Madras. Also at 11 Western India House, Fort, Bombay. (9187)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, to secure Woollen and Silk Cloth orders, terms liberal and free. Western Textiles, Ludhiana. (2932)

MACHINERY WANTED

New machines for manufacturing paints, varnishes, and enamels on a large scale. Send catalogues and price lists to Box 9316, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—35 to 50 tons Steam driven complete Ice Plant or only ammonia compressors. Give details. Box No. 3077, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY & TOOLS

Kassels ceiling fans embody latest devices of cooling mechanism. Product of a well-equipped factory under the supervision of a veteran engineer of 25 years experience. Kassels fans have proved best by every test from the time they were placed in the market. Both A. C. and D. C. available. For trade enquiries write to Kassels Ltd. Subzimandi, Delhi. (2961)

BUSINESS PREMISES

Want to purchase one to two acres (5,000 to 10,000 Sq. Yds.) land in Factory Area in Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Bombay and Calcutta. Correspond Gulati & Co., Ltd., 50, Mayo Road, Lahore. (9370)

Wanted on long lease lands or buildings for Cinema Halls, Hotels, and Bank Offices and other buildings in Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore and Lucknow. Correspond Gulati & Co., Ltd., 50, Mayo Road, Lahore. (9369)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE INDIAN RED CROSS & ST. JOHN WAR ORGANISATION has a surplus stock of Cotton Durries 20 feet square for sale. The Durries may be inspected at and immediate sales can be arranged at the Red Cross Depot, Bombay. Apply to the Regional Red Cross Commissioner, Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, Bombay. (9314)

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS from approved C.P.W.D. contractors for the Improvement of Roads in Port Blair estimated to cost Rs. 21,13,000/- will be received upto noon on 6-9-1946 by the Executive Engr., Andamans Central P.W.D., Port Blair. Earnest money Rs. 20,000/- in Treasury Challan should accompany each tender. Particulars of sailings from Calcutta and Madras to Port Blair can be had from M/s. Turner Morrison & Co., Calcutta and M/s. Best & Co., Madras, respectively. Tender forms can be purchased on payment of Rs. 10/- (per copy) in cash which amount will not be refunded, from the offices of

1. The Executive Engineer, C. P. W. D., Port Blair.
2. The Executive Engineer, Calcutta Divn., I. Cal.
3. The Superintending Engr., Central Circle, Bombay.
4. The Superintending Engr., Southern Circle, Madras.
5. The Additional Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi.

9365

TENDER NOTICE

Referring to the advertisement calling for tenders for collection of Road metal from the quarries in the Andamans costing Rs. 4,75,000/- which appeared in this paper, it is notified that the date for receiving and opening those tenders is extended to 5-9-1946 (noon).

(Sd) Superintending Engineer, Calcutta Central Circle, I. (9372)

NOTICE

Under Sub-Rule of 14 of the Insurance Rules 1939.

INSURANCE OF INDIA LTD.
Head Office: Comilla.
(Bengal.)

The following persons are the only two applicants for election as Policy-holders' Directors.

Since the number of Directors to be elected are two only, these two persons are declared as duly elected as Policy-holders' Directors.

The Meeting convened by Notice dated 16th June, 1946 for election of Policy-holders' Directors is hereby cancelled.

DIRECTORS ELECTED:

- (1) Mr. Jitendra Nath Gupta, M.A., B.L., Jt. Manager, The Comilla Banking Corp. Ltd. Comilla.
- (2) Mr. Benoy Bhusan Dutta, B.L. Agent, The Comilla Banking Corp. Ltd. Comilla.

For Insurance of India Ltd.,
N. C. DATTA,
Chairman.

Dated, Comilla.
The 4th Aug. 1946. (9386)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE TODAY SUNDAY, 18th inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Jackson House, Dumayun Road, Opp. Bus Station Colaba. Of well made modern complete Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms Furniture Sweet tone iron frame cottage piano by Collard; H. M. V. Gramophone, Philip 5 Vol. radio, English Crockery Cutlery, Glass and Platedware, etc. Property of J. P. Shaw, Esq., and others. On view. BENNETT & CO.

BOOKS & MAGAZINES.

American and British 1500 magazines covering all subjects. Please write or call at our Office for Catalogue immediately to avoid rising rates. Enter renewals now. We employ no outside canvassers. International Bookhouse, Ltd., Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay. (9348)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale at Importer's Controlled prices Best American Toilet and General Goods. Few assorted samples cases also available for Rs. 125/- per V.P.P. containing 500 numbers comprising 25 varieties. Only dealers need apply. Correspond with Central Trading Corporation, 203, Central Avenue, Calcutta. (3110)

CHRONIC PILES/BAWASIR PATIENTS

Try Himalayan Yogi's thrilling cure. Ask free.

P. LAUL BROS.,
Jullundur City.

THE MOST POPULAR SHOW IN TOWN

ANBAN

8 Top-notch stars 8
Hit Tunes

Join the crowds to Hum
the Melodies

AT

MAJESTIC

Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Matinee Saturday, Sunday,
Monday & Tuesday at 1 p.m.

A SUNRICH Release

6TH WEEK
RANJIT'S

DHARTI

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Sun. Tues. Matinee 1-15

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Sandu HEARTINA

BEST HEART TONIC.

Specially indicated in palpitation, tachycardia, breathlessness, angina pectoris, high blood pressure and functional disorders of the heart.

Manufacturers of:-

ORIGINAL BRAHMI OIL

D. K. SANDU BROS. CHEMBUR Ltd.

Mfg. Chemists & Druggists,
CHEMBUR, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branches: Thakurdwar
Kalbadevi, Parel, Dadar.

BY PUBLIC DEMAND
REVIVAL OF

PRITHVI THEATRES'

DEEWAR

TUESDAY 20th AUG.
AT 9-30 A.M.

Royal Opera House
Plans open. Rates as usual

A FLOWERY WELCOME—

WAS GIVEN YESTERDAY TO THIS FIRST FAMOUS PRODUCTION!

Nargis
—a TRUE love story

Starring: NARGIS & REHMAN with DAVID,
ALAKA ACHREKAR, PRATIMADEVI, AMIR KARNATKI,
BABY TABASSUM and SHAHNAWAZ

Directed by: D. D. KASHYAP

at **KRISHNA** DUBASH
THEATRE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10; Sun., Holidays: Matinees at 1-0

Advance Booking Daily 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

Matinee at 1-0 on Tues. 20.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO EDWARD & THE TAJ—

Join the crowds to enjoy this grand Musical
GITANJALI PICTURES'

KRISHNA-LEELA

Featuring

KANAN BALA, PARESH BANNERJEE

Direction:

DEBKI BOSE

Music:

KAMAL DASGUPTA

A LAKHMIDAS ANAND PRODUCTION

EDWARD

TAJ

(Dhobi Talao)

(Grant Road Corner)

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Daily: 4, 7 and 10.
Sundays and Holidays 1 p.m.
Advance Booking at both theatres: 10 to 12 and
3 to 6 p.m.

Inquiry Into Alleged Burning Of Gandhi Caps In Lucknow Jail

LUCKNOW, August 17. (A.P.I.): The U. P. Government had ordered an enquiry into the alleged burning of "Gandhi Caps" in the Central Jail Lucknow, it is reliably learnt. The Government have asked the Superintendent of the jail to submit a report on the incident. A Non-official visitor is visiting the jail today.

Fine Cloth Of C. P. Muslims For Id Festival

JUBBULPORE, August 17. (A.P.I.): In response of representation made by Seth Govinddas, Mr. R. K. Paul, Minister for Civil Supplies, Central Provinces, has assured that a special quota of fine and superfine cloth will be supplied to Muslims on the occasion of Id festival.

PRESCRIBED WORKING HOURS FOR COTTON FACTORIES

The notification issued in June 1942 exempting all cotton spinning and weaving factories and all bleaching and dyeing factories in Bombay Province from the provisions of Section 34 of the Factories Act (which prescribes the maximum working hours) has been cancelled. All the above factories must, therefore, now conform to the prescribed working hours.

BAN ORDER ON GOAN CONGRESS BOOKS LIFTED

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the order of forfeiture of the books (1) "An Attack On The Indian Rupee" published for the Goa Congress Committee by Mr. Peter J. Alvares, Duarte's Oart, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, and (2) "Denationalisation of Goans" published by Mr. Massillon Almeida for the Goa Congress Committee at Padma Publications Limited, Laxmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

NILGIRIS' POTATOES FOR BOMBAY

The Government has been able to obtain additional quantities of potatoes from the Nilgiris and these will be sold from Tuesday (August 20) at all Government Grain Shops in Bombay City and the Suburbs along with dehydrated potatoes. The rate for Nilgiris potatoes will be 4as. per lb. When supplies again become inadequate, fresh potatoes will be available only at the market stalls and the Government Grain Shops will then sell only dehydrated potatoes.

INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

The Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation will be formally inaugurated in Bombay at a meeting to be held on Thursday, 22nd August, at 6 p.m. in the Meeting Room of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar will perform the inaugural ceremony. The object of the Institute inter alia is the promotion of studies in international relationship and intellectual fellowship and collaboration among men and women of learning and organisations in the different parts of the country and the world generally.

RANDER, August 17. (A.P.I.): The clerical and executive staff of Rander Municipality have gone on strike this morning. They are demanding an immediate payment of arrears of their salaries.

"TEN DAYS from tonight you'll see PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"



Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Just drop a card with your full address I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book

"MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health strength and vitality Why not order it immediately? You need a happy and healthy life PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

News

JAYA BHARAT'S FIRST

RASEELI, the maiden offering of Jaya Bharat pictures, has neared completion. It stars Radharani, Sushil Kumar, Ranibala and Ramesh Gupta. Pt. Hanuman Prasad, well-known for his musical talents, has been responsible for the general direction of the photoplay which will be flashed on the local screen in the near future.

RANJIT'S NEXT

Starring the old pair, Kurshid and Motilal, Ranjit's MOORTI, which is to be the next change at the Royal Opera House, judging by its synopsis is a story, set in Rangoon during the war, and dealing with an amnesia victim and the complications her loss of memory causes.

CHITRA PRODUCTION

The very new film unit of Lahore town, which has named itself Chitra Productions, is to film, as its first venture, a story called AJ AUR KAL. The picture will be produced by C. R. Gvalani, and directed by Ahmed Abbas a comparative new comer in this field.

I. N. PICTURES

New film companies seem to be springing up with mushroom growth. DAK BUNGALOW is to be the title of a film made by one such company which glories under the banner Indian National Pictures.

Suraiya, Wasti, Comedian Gope and M. Esmail have been lined up for the cast of this picture.

D. N. Madhok has composed the songs for this film which is being made under the baton of Sadik.

EXAGGERATION

It is hard to swallow the exaggerations of the publicity departments of various film units. Thus the publicity officer of Pancholi Art Pictures claims that the studio's forthcoming SHEHR SE DUR, is "the first screen story from real life." Indeed! We would direct the attention of this worthy gentleman to the fact that the makers of "Nargis" are also claiming a similar honour.

In any case, how does it matter

MAMDOT GIVES UP TITLE, RETAINS JAGIR

Famous Non-League Poet Gives Up Khan Bahadur As Protest Against British Divide-And-Rule Policy

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, August 17. Three more Leaguers have relinquished their titles including the Provincial League President, Nawab Ilti-khar Hussain of Mamdot, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Jullunduri, a prominent poet, and Khan Bahadur Mumtaz Tiwana who opposed the Punjab Premier, Sir Khizar Hyat, during the general elections. Addressing a Muslim gathering yesterday of the provincial Muslim League President said that the nawabship was not conferred upon him by the British Government. Mr. Jinnah had asked him to send all papers connected with it and his jagir, but propaganda had been going on in the Press that the nawabship and his jagir were inseparable. It was not so, but now he had decided to give up the title in response to the Nation's demand and hoped that his jagir would not be affected. If it was he would not mind it. "Let us serve our nation and follow Mr. Jinnah," he added.

Poet Hafiz Jullunduri who renounced the title of Khan Bahadur at the meeting, said he was not a Muslim Leaguer and his differences with the League were still there, but he was renouncing his title as a protest against the British Government attitude in not granting full independence to India. The British Government's policy so far had been to divide and rule, he added and it was due to this that the Hindu-Muslim deadlock could not be solved.

In Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI: Sheikh Mohammed Umar, President, City Muslim League, speaking here yesterday at a "Direct Action" day meeting said, "The Muslims will fight the Congress as they fought against the Mahrattas in the Battle of Panipat."

Views

Capitol: 7th Week

Flora Productions' MAIN KYA KARUN? presents Pahari Sanyal strutting about as a 'youth' despite his portlines and obvious middle-agedness. Suraiya is the leading lady, a young widow, who has the bad taste to fall in love with the unhandsome 'youth'.

The film's supporting cast containing Shah Nawaz, E. Billimoria and Agha, saves it from disaster.

Central: 10th Week

Using the medium of a domestic parable, Prabhat have tried to preach national and communal harmony in HUM EK HAIN.

An outsider disrupts the happiness of a family, by setting up one member against another. When his evil work endangers the very family estate, the various members rally together against the common foe.

Durga Khote plays the chief part—that of the head of the family.

Novelty: 9th Week

Ragini plays the lead in NEK PERVIN, as a courageous woman who faces the censure of convention-ridden society, and with her patience and forbearance, overcomes its orthodox prejudices.

Ullhas, Kumar and Yakub are to be found in support of Ragini. The picture was directed by S. M. Yusuf.

Lamington: 5th Week

Pandit Girish has rehearsed the old master versus servant theme for PRAKASH AVERAGE.

The current favourite of the studio, Ranjana, plays the chief role with Jeevan in the male lead. Dwarka Khosla directed this photoplay.

whether a film story is fictitious or from real life? All that the picture goer wants, is a good production. whatever the source of the story. Let us have no more of such publicity nonsense.

Treatment In Punjab Jails

Jaiprakash, Lohia And Others Invited To Give Details

LAHORE, Aug. 17. (UPI): The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee have written to Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Sardar Sardul Singh Cavisher and other political workers who were arrested and detained in the Lahore Fort, asking them to intimate the Committee about the treatment meted out to them giving specific cases of torture, as the Committee is preparing a full report of repressive measures resorted to by the Punjab Government during the 1942 August movement.

Aruna Asaf Ali For Madras

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali who has returned from Bombay, will proceed to Madras on Aug. 18 on a three-week tour of the Province.

Major Grewal Shot Dead

LAHORE, August 17. (A. P. I.): Major D. S. Grewal of I. N. A. was shot dead in Patiala State where he had gone for hunting, according to a report received here. The report said that Grewal's body was brought to his village of Gujjarwar in Ludhiana District for cremation.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING

Rainfall will be widespread and light to moderate in Gujarat and the Konkanpatti and fairly widespread in the Bombay-Karnatak. Light showers will also occur at a few places in Kathiawar, Khandesh, Mawal, the Deccan and the Hyderabad State.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS

Monsoon will strengthen in the Konkanpatti.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 17. (A.P.I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June, 1946, and departure from normal recorded at 09-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 17th August, 1946:—
Ahmedabad 86 77 0.3 20.1 minus 1.4, Allahabad 88 79 0.5 8.28.6 plus 6.0 BOMBAY 82 76 0.6 47.2 minus 4.4 Calcutta nil Cawnpore 88 79 0.1 17.6 minus 2.0, Delhi nil nil 0.1 17.8 plus 3.3, Hyderabad (Dn) 85 73 0 13.3 minus 0.1, Jacobabad 107 85 0 0.3 minus 1.7, Karachi 87 80 0 3.8 minus 1.2, Lahore 101 80 0.4 13.4 plus 3.4, Madras 90 77 0.2 8.9 plus 1.0, Mysore - 79 67 0.2 9.8 plus 3.6, Nagpur 87 75 0 35.5 plus 6.2, Patna 90 81 0 13.7 minus 11.7, Surat 84 77 0.2 44.9 plus 14.3.

MAZGAON STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF

An urgent meeting of all the workers of the Mazagaon Dock Ltd. will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p. m. at the Nawab Tank Ma'dan Mazgaon to consider the resolution of the Strike Committee to call off the strike.

The Madras Muslim League, yesterday, Muslim students belonging to colleges and schools abstained from their classes and participated in the day's programme.

Special prayers were offered at the big mosque at Triplicane and other mosques. Processions were taken out shouting League slogans which terminated in a public meeting. An effigy of the Cabinet Mission's proposals was taken in a procession and burnt.

BANGALORE: Mohamed Abbas Khan, leader of the state Muslim League party in the Mysore Legislative Council (Upper House) has announced renunciation of the title of Khan Bahadur.

MAC
TABLE FANS
MAC WORKS - QADIAN PUNJAB

270 KILLED: 1600 INJURED

Calcutta In Grip Of Terror

ARMY PLANES ON PATROL DUTY OVER CITY

Arson On Increase: Dead Bodies Strewn In Streets

CALCUTTA, August 17. (A.P.I.): In a statement issued late tonight, the Government of Bengal say that the general situation throughout Calcutta is still very tense. They add that the casualties in the two days of rioting has yet to be ascertained, but the number of deaths arising out of the clashes must be great.

No authoritative statement of casualties is thus still available. Conservative non-official estimates, however, put the figure late tonight at about 270 dead and over 1,600 injured in the two days' rioting.

SARAT BOSE SEES GOVERNOR

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose met His Excellency twice to-day, once in the morning and then in the evening. In the first interview Mr. Bose impressed on His Excellency the seriousness of the situation in the city. In the second, he referred to conditions in certain areas and asked for protection of those areas.

The situation in some areas of Central and South Calcutta was described to-night as excited with mobs moving about. By about midnight, however, position is apparently quieter.

The police opened fire many times to-day to disperse crowds and prevent looting. The military are also reported to have opened fire, but confirmation of this is lacking.

Govt. Statement

The Government statement says: "Disturbances in Calcutta began about seven in the morning of the 16th in the Manicktola area and gradually spread to those parts where Hindu and Muslims paras adjourn. The disturbances which were communal in character, took the form of 'rioting with murder, looting and arson'. The disturbances were particularly severe in the Manicktola and the Harrison Road areas. During the first day the police used tear gas extensively and were forced to open fire on several occasions. Towards evening there was a marked deterioration and the military were called in to assist the police. A curfew between the hours of 9 p.m. on the 16th and 4 a.m. on the 17th was imposed and an order prohibiting the Assembly of more than five persons and the carrying of weapons including lathis was promulgated by the Commissioner of Police.

NO APPRECIABLE IMPROVEMENT
There was no appreciable improvement during the night and shortly after daylight, the situation deteriorated. His Excellency who had already toured the disturbed area on the previous day, made a further tour during the morning with the Area and Fortress Commanders. Considerable military forces were employed in the worst affected areas in North Calcutta and the immediate effect has been satisfactory and the situation, though still tense, appears to be quiet. Elsewhere in the city, there was sporadic looting accompanied in some cases by murder and arson.

The military were also called in the area between Park Street and Surendranath Banerjee Road. The number of casualties has yet to be ascertained but the number of deaths arising out of the clashes must be great.

The general situation throughout the city is still very tense.

City In Grip Of Terror

The "United Press of India" Correspondent wires:—

The whole city of Calcutta is in the grip of terror. Mob frenzy continued throughout the night and it took serious turn from early this morning.

The house of Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Leader of the Bengal Assembly Congress Party, was surrounded by a very large mob this morning and extreme uncertainty prevailed. Anxious messages were sent out and police rushed to the spot. Some League

Bombay-Calcutta Trunk Calls Suspended

BOMBAY, August 17. (A.P.A.): Trunk Telephone connections between Calcutta and Bombay are suspended, trunk telephone operators said today, refusing to book trunk calls to the city.

leaders also reached the spot. Army planes have been patrolling over the city.

Arson On Increase

The "Associated Press of India" reports say:—
Park Circus Area was reported to be quiet early this afternoon, but brickbating was going on at the junction of Wellesley Street and Corporation Street. A row of furniture shops on Wellesley Street has been reduced to shambles and their contents have been looted.

There was brickbating of houses on Bentinck Street and a few persons were injured in a clash there. The police came and dispersed the mob.

The Government of Bengal an-

Jinnah Condemns Calcutta Hooliganism

But Says At Present He Does Not Know Who Is Responsible For Loss Of Life And Property

BOMBAY, August 17. (A.P.I.): "I unreservedly condemn the acts of violence and deeply sympathise with those who have suffered", said Mr. M. A. Jinnah interviewed by the "A. P. I." on the situation in Calcutta. He added: "At present I do not know who is responsible for the resultant loss of life and property, which has been reported in the press.

NO OFFICIAL REPORTS

"I have no official reports from any quarters—either the Provincial Muslim League Executive or the Government of Bengal.

"Those who are guilty of resorting to indefensible conduct and hooliganism must be dealt with according to law, as their actions were (so far as the Muslim League is concerned) contrary to expressed instructions and they have only played into the hands of the enemies of the Muslim League.

"It may be the action of 'agents provocateur.' I cannot believe that any Muslim Leaguer would have taken part in using any violence, but if any have broken the strict and solemn instructions to conduct themselves peacefully, I have no doubt in my mind that the Provincial Muslim League will not fail to take immediate action against them.

"I await the authoritative reports before I can say anything further."

Mr. Jinnah said that the newspapers had contained reports of unarmed Muslim Leaguers going to the affected areas and helping to restore order.

nounce that consequent to the deterioration in the situation the military have been called out to assist the police in the maintenance of law and order, says a Press Note.

The Commissioner of Police has reimposed the Curfew between the hours of 9 p.m. Bengal Time to-night to 4 a.m. to-morrow.

The Commissioner of Police has also issued orders prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons and the carrying of any weapons including lathis.

DEAD BODIES IN STREETS

Upto five this evening the Cal-

JAWAHAR ON CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES

NEW DELHI, August 17 (A.P.I.):

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, arrived in Delhi to-day. A large gathering of Congressmen and some Ahrar volunteers received them at the Wellington aerodrome.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Satyanarain Sinha were among those present.

AHMEDABAD, August 17 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel passed through Ahmedabad this morning by air 'en route' to Delhi.

In reply to Pressmen's questions, Pandit Nehru said: "Our programme will certainly not be upset because a few persons misbehave as in Calcutta."

In reply to another question Pandit Nehru said: "We shall sit down and consider what to do if Sind and Bengal declare independence after the formation of the Interim Government by the Congress."

cutta Fire Brigade has attended to 230 fire calls. Calls were so numerous that a large number of them could not be attended to.

The Indian National Ambulance Corps has attended to about 200 cases of injuries in the riots to-day. Members of the corps found a number of dead bodies, estimated at between 30 and 40, lying between Manicktola and Shyambazar early this afternoon. There were also dead bodies lying on Lower Circular Road.

The situation has somewhat improved in the evening in North Calcutta, but rioting continues to be reported from South and Central Calcutta.

Serious clash was said to be in progress at 18-00 hours I.S.T. in Central Calcutta near Surendra Banerjee Road and Lower Circular Road. Several rounds were fired near Lake Market in South Calcutta in the afternoon to disperse a crowd.

RAIN DELAYS START IN THIRD TEST

(Continued from Page 9.)

overs. Smith's first ball was a full toss which Merchant despatched to the legboundary, but Merchant had an escape in the next ball, Washbrook just failing to make what would have been a glorious catch at coverpoint.

Mushtaq Ali was confident and used his feet cleverly. His long reach enabled him to bring off unorthodox strokes. He placed Smith hard to the squareleg boundary but in the same over, when 27, appeared to give a very hard low return catch.

Edrich relieved Bedser at the same total and three runs later, Langridge, left-hander, replaced Smith.

In the poor light, the batsmen declined to be lured into indiscretion but at 57 Merchant, then 21, gave a chance to Hammond at the slip off Edrich. Hammond did not appear to see the ball, which struck his foot and went for a two.

Langridge presented few scoring making the ball turn. His first three overs yielded only three times.

Hammond, endeavouring to unsettle the batsmen repeatedly varied the attack. He brought back Gover for Edrich at 65 and Merchant, having edged the fastbowler for a four, cut another ball in the same over just wide of Edrich in the guilty.

At the close, India's opening pair were still together, having scored 79 in 90 minutes—an excellent start, though conditions were favourable to the batsmen.

'Lawlessness Shall Not Prevail'

Bengal Governor Asks People To Keep Off Streets

CALCUTTA, August 17 (A.P.I.): "It is discreditable that, on the eve of self-Government, that largest city in India should be the victim of mob rule. I am determined that this state of affairs shall not continue. Lawlessness shall not prevail", observed H. E. the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, broadcasting to-night from Calcutta Station of All-India Radio on the Calcutta disturbances.

The Governor said the military had been called in to aid the police, a curfew from 9 p.m. till 4 a.m. imposed and an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code passed. He requested all law-abiding citizens and especially those in positions of authority to render utmost assistance to forces of Law and Order. He appealed to the press to give restrained accounts of the situation.

The Governor said: "For the third time in less than a year, Calcutta has become the scene of grave disturbances.

I have myself gone round the troubled areas both yesterday and to-day, and seen with my own eyes some of the havoc created by riotous mobs.

The political leaders of all parties are unanimous in condemning this senseless destruction of life and property by lawless hooligans.

From reports so far received, Calcutta is the only place of importance in India where the occasion has given rise to a major disturbance of the peace. It is discreditable that, on the eve of self-Government, the largest city in India should be the victim of mob rule.

I am determined that this state of affairs shall not continue. Lawlessness shall not prevail. With the full approval of My Ministry, the military

have been called in to aid the police.

They have already undertaken an extensive operation to restore peace in the area which lies between Vivekananda Road and Bow Bazar Street. They will continue to operate until order is restored.

An order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been passed prohibiting throughout Calcutta assemblies in public of five or more persons and the carrying of any kind of weapon. A curfew order has been imposed to-night from 9 p.m. till 4 a.m. and will be rigidly enforced.

These orders will in no way harm law-abiding citizens. Let me repeat what my predecessor told you last February: "The police and the army will not interfere with any peaceful citizens in any way whatsoever—but they will take all necessary steps against malefactors and those who refuse to obey their orders. Keep off the streets and keep out of trouble." Let me repeat that last sentence—"keep off the streets and keep out of trouble."

I request all law-abiding citizens, and especially those in positions of authority to render the utmost assistance to the forces of Law and Order.

I wish to make a special appeal to the press to give restrained accounts of the situation. Otherwise, feelings may be roused in the districts, which are at present undisturbed.

It is my earnest hope and desire that normal conditions will be speedily restored in this city. I am sure that the actions of my Government to this end will have the full support of all of you, who have at heart the well-being and good reputation of Calcutta, Bengal and India.

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 17. The Cotton Market remains dull and depressed with utter absence of any buying. It appears that there is a strike of buyers and Bears knowing well the situation are not inclined to cover.

The market opened quiet at Rs. 419 and declined at Rs. 415 on further selling but scattered covering appeared and the market steadied at Rs. 416.

The market has declined straight about Rs. 35 per candy during the last three days and heavy liquidation has taken place. Present price is low enough and offers good opportunity to cover short sales.

There was increased short covering which hardened September at Rs. 424 but again quietened at Rs. 422. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September 422 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1979 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, Aug. 17. The produce market was quietly steady with a moderate business.

Yesterday Linseed improved at Rs. 27/7 on buying by shippers but today the market was quiet and September Linseed was quoted at Rs. 26/12 while ready was quoted at Rs. 26/14 with some enquiry owing to ban on exports in some provinces. Linseed for September-November was quoted at Rs. 23/3.

Castor seeds were quiet and Naviakhi delivery business was reported at Rs. 24 and Bombay delivery was quoted at Rs. 23/15.

In Groundnuts very little business was done in current crop but speculative activity is increasing in new crop. October-November after being quoted at Rs. 19/15 steadied at Rs. 20. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills Rs. 14/14 and up-country Rs. 14/8.

INDORE MARKET

INDORE, Aug. 16. Today's closing quotations: Indore-Malwa 999, Hukamchand 1102, Bhandari Mill 1130, Vinod Mill 778, Kalyanmai 437, Kalyanmai Pre. 200, Rajkumar 301, Indore Bank 103, Bullion Exchange quotations Silver 164/8, Gold 94/13.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Aug. 17. Cocoanuts Raw 160, Dry 195, Cocoonut oil 640, Copra Office 410, Dhipasand 475 Madrasnotam 500, Goodgooda 460, Pepper Wynaad 560, Country 550, Dry Ginger Chennad 360, Ernad 340, Coffee Robusta 83.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 17. The Bullion Market was steady and there was very little business which failed to result in any price fluctuation. Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 168/2 and Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 168/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 98/8 and Forward Gold was done at Rs. 97/7. Sovereigns stood at Rs. 65/8.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, Aug. 16. Silver Asuj Open 161/4, Highest 164/1, Lowest 151/4, Present 163/1. Spot unquoted Gold Asuj Opened 90/6, Highest 91/14, Lowest 90/3, Present 91/6. Spot unquoted undertone steady with good speculated support. Your Gour Ready 8, Mater Opened 7/8/6, Highest 7/9/3, Lowest 7/8/4-1/2, Present 7/9/1, Bardana Ready Md. 61, Dis. 64, Asuj 62, Wheat 14/8, Gram 13/4, Barley 10/12, Peas 10/8, Beihar 11, Arhar 9/13/6, Urad 13/5, Moong 11/12, Oats 12, Methi 13/8, Gur 15/8, Shakkar 15/12, Stocks Wheat 412, Gram 3, Peas 42, Arhar 7.

KARACHI MARKET

KARACHI, August 16. Cotton Ready Sind Desi Rs. 40, Sind NT Rs. 59/8, Four P. Rs. 49, January Rs. 48/4, Opened 49/5, Lowest Rs. 48/2. Market was weak on further depressing advices from Bombay and speculators selling. Bullion Forwards Silver Rs. 165/8 Gold Rs. 92/4 firm.

NEW YORK COTTON

	London, Aug. 16.
October	35.90-01
October highest	35.96+05
October lowest	35.64-27
December	35.93-07
January	35.91+04
March	35.80-08
May	35.45-05
July	34.93-08
October	31.65-27
December	31.45-30
Middling Spot	36.71-05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	London, Aug. 16.
October	35.63-13
December	35.88-05
March	35.67-13
May	35.38-11
July	34.80-15
Middling Spot	35.80-05

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL

	London, Aug. 16.
October	35.71
December	35.82
March	35.69

ULTIMATE SOVEREIGNTY MUST REST WITH PEOPLE

Jawahar Cautions States To Face Facts And Give Up Their Fond Beliefs

BOMBAY, August 17 (A.P.I.): "The fundamental basis of a constitution for a state or for the whole of India can only be one: that power and responsibility and ultimate sovereignty must rest with the people," says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President in a statement issued before his departure for Delhi today.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COCHIN MAHARAJA

Pandit Nehru says: "Some days ago I read a declaration made by the Maharaja of Cochin on responsible government in his State. The whole outlook and approach of this declaration was in pleasant contrast to what one usually gets from the rulers and authorities in the States and I should like to congratulate the Maharaja on it. I hope that he will give full effect to it as early as possible and thus give Cochin the pride of place in the Indian States. In that work, I am sure, he will have the full co-operation of the States' People's organisation. Cochin is eminently suited for this change-over to a democratic form of Government because of the high standard of education there.

HIGH TIME OTHER STATES WOKE UP

"It surprises me that even in these dynamic times so many rulers of States are still probing about cautiously and wondering what they should do. Events are marching to their predestined end and no one can stop that march. We may put ourselves in line with it or try to hinder it for a while. It is time that the rulers of Indian States realised fully this situation and the pace of events, both from the point of view of their States and the country, and also from their own point of view. Details of constitutions are for lawyers to make but the fundamental basis of a constitution for a State or for the whole of India can only be one: that power and responsibility and ultimate sovereignty must rest with the people. If this is recognised the rest offers itself.

The difficulty. There is no half-way house to this recognition.

HYDERABAD A GLARING CONTRAST

In sharp contrast to this declaration of the Cochin Maharaja is the recent announcement of what are called reforms in Hyderabad State. The Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution on this subject and approved of the rejection of this scheme which is a denial of freedom and a perpetuation of the autocratic Government. Hyderabad State unfortunately still lives in a world of make-believe, cut off from the reality of today. It was right, therefore, that the Working Committee gave forcible utterance to its views on this subject.

THE WHOLE OF INDIA IS OUR HOME AND INDIA IS ON THE EVE OF FREEDOM. INDIAN FREEDOM IS INDIVISIBLE. WE CANNOT HAVE FREEDOM IN ONE PART AND LACK OF FREEDOM IN ANOTHER.

CHINESE GOVT. FIGHT COMMUNISTS

PEIPING, Aug. 16. (A.P.A.): Chinese Government troops fought off nine large-scale Communist attacks on Shaling, dispatches received here yesterday stated.

The Communists were reported to have made the attacks in great strength, moving 20,000 troops from the area South-West of Tating to reinforce their assaults.

Meanwhile, Government newspapers stated that Communist headquarters at Yen-an had appointed General Liu Posheng Commander of their forces in Northern China.

LEAGUER JOINS CONGRESS

TANJORE, August 17. (U.P.I.): Mr. Pichai Maracfar, a prominent Muslim Leaguer of this District has resigned from the League and joined the Indian National Congress. He has enrolled himself as Congress member through the Tanjore Town Congress Committee.



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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

THIRD TEST PROSPECTS—NEED FOR A BOLD POLICY—NO MORE GAMBLING—TRADES VISIT TO CALCUTTA AND AFTER—WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?—STRANGE RULING BY COURAGE—OVERFLOWING ENTHUSIASM; NEED FOR CHECK.

By the time these lines appear in print, the third and final Test match between India and England will have gone through its first day of play—of course the clerk of the weather permitting. This sport has been conducted—or misconducted?—most of the games this season. It will not be at all surprising, therefore, if he takes it into his head to play some panks on this contest also. Whatever he has done you will see elsewhere in this paper.

It is rather curious but true that Indians have won the toss most of the time. I hope they will have done so on this vital occasion. I hope also that the Indian skipper will find the wicket a batsman's paradise. Otherwise I am afraid he will be in a dilemma as to whether to take batting first or go for fielding.

BOLD POLICY NEEDED

I hope Pat will now adopt a bold policy to gain a decisive verdict. There is no sense in attempting a draw as then the honour of the series will remain with England by virtue of their success in the first Test. Therefore, every effort should be made to win. A victory will place India on the same

level as the home team. This is an achievement worth striving for—and even taking risk.

It may appear to be a tall order to many. Our players have not given any indication so far that they are capable of lowering the colours of United England. Whatever hopes we had in the early part of the tour have gradually faded away. Most of our players, instead of improving, have steadily fallen off. In fact they are showing signs of weariness of a long-drawn-out tour and continuous matches. The home players, on the other hand, have reached the pink of their form now and are ready for a hard struggle if necessary.

PHYSICAL FITNESS

Let us hope that the three-days rest prior to the Test will do our players a world of good and they will appear on the field in the best of condition. Unless all of them are perfectly fit, we have little chance of putting up a worthy fight against England's best. Then the best combination must be picked out—special attention being paid to the question of fielding. A team without good fielders is no team at all. We have paid the penalty heavily for these lapses. If our bowlers receive adequate support from them, there is every possibility of their giving a hot time of it to Hammond and Co.—even though our bowling strength is not of the highest calibre.

Another imperative condition is a judicious batting order. From quarters we have heard complaints against Pat in this respect. If he fiddles with it again, he will fiddle away the game too.

TRADES VISIT TO CALCUTTA

A good deal of dust has been raised in certain quarters in respect of Trades trip to Calcutta for the I. F. A. Shield. I do not see any reason why our leading teams should not be allowed to take part in the premier tournaments in other parts of the country. As I have said before, unless our players and teams gain experience in different climes and under varied conditions they would never be able to hold their own against all comers. We should do well to remember that the Service teams are able to dominate wherever they go, chiefly because of their experience in different parts of the world. I need hardly refer to the professional players of Britain because they stand on a different footing altogether. We compare our teams and players with them only when we have introduced professionalism in this country.

Another point we ought to remember is that if we do not send our teams to Calcutta and other big centres, how can we expect them to send their prominent teams here for the Rovers Cup. Reciprocity in this regard is the wisest course to follow.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

While I have noticed a lot of criticism levelled against the W.I.F.A. from the same direction for letting off Thomas with a light punishment—suspension for a week—I have not seen any adverse comment from it in regard to the escape of Simms of the Leicester Regiment with a mere censure for the same offence. The reason is so obvious that I need not even mention it. I must, however, stress here that my object in referring to the latter is not that I wish to be severe on European culprits. All that I want is that even-handed justice should be meted out to all offenders, irrespective of their caste, creed, colour, race and nationality. And the sentence should not be too drastic to ruin the career of a player. It must be remembered that in a game like soccer players are apt to resort to tactics or behaviour which are far from sporting. If the referee in charge of the game is strict from the beginning, such incidents would be rare on the field.

STRANGE RULING BY COURAGE

Now I must refer to the strange ruling of Referee Courage in the League match between Trades and City Police. As he is advertised to be an official with international reputation, I fail to understand how he could have forgotten the rule in connection with the spot-kick. In fact he has been supervising the games very well, indeed. That is why his decision ap-

IS IT TRUE?

That the Indian cricketers now in England are out to establish a world record in Dropped Catches?

That each player hopes to score a century in this respect before the tour is over?

That Tony de Mello, the newly-elected President of the Board of Control, intends to present each of them with a set of marbles for catching practice, when they return home.

That Tony may even undertake to coach them in the art and science of catching as he is an adept in it?

That Timms of Leicester Regiment was "severely censured" by W.I.F.A. for ungentlemanly conduct and Thomas of Trades was suspended for a week for the same offence?

That the difference in the punishment is evidently due to the difference in their pigment?

That Joveniano of Tatas received a long sentence for no offence simply because he is on the Black List of the W.I.F.A.?

That Referee Courage of International fame, lost his courage and forgot the rule for the spot-kick because the offending side was the City Police?

That his specious interpretation of the Penalty Law did not carry any weight with the authorities, despite his international reputation?

That Courage may still be hailed by the W.I.F.A. Committee as the best referee in Bombay and given the Rovers Cup final?

That spectators in Bombay have taken up Calcutta's challenge in respect of rowdiness on the soccer fields?

That they hope to beat Calcutta hollow in the near future by taking the law into their hands against referees and players?

pears all the more surprising. Even a tyro in football knows that extra time must be allowed for a penalty kick. The W.I.F.A. Committee had no other option than overrule the referee's decision and order a replay.

But one should like to know what action the controlling body has taken against the referee who does know such an important rule or who deliberately refused to apply it. I know of instances where Indian referees have been suspended for their mistakes by this body in the past. I wonder if colour discrimination is at play again.

REPREHENSIBLE BEHAVIOUR BY SOCCER-FANS

I must, however, deprecate in the strongest possible terms the reprehensible conduct of some of the Indian spectators after the abovementioned match and also at Parel. Good-humoured barracking—and even peaceful demonstrations against defaulting referees may be tolerated and even countenanced—to a certain extent. Supporters of teams generally get impatient, and even ruffled, when they find their favourite ones are being roughly handled by their opponents or unjustly treated, rightly or wrongly, by the referee. So they give vent to their feelings by shouting or booing. This is a common phenomenon in all parts of the world. I am, however, definitely against any use of intemperate language or incitement to violence. But when people resort to stone-throwing or take the law into their own hands, I can see any other way than place them in the hands of the Police. I am glad to hear that two of the culprits have been fined in a court of law. I hope this will act as a deterrent to others. As I have said before, those who cannot keep their tempers within bounds and behave themselves should stay away from the sporting fields.

B.P.H.A.'S PROUD ACHIEVEMENT

The rulers of the B.P.H.A. have every reason to congratulate themselves on their record achievements during their last official year. Particularly in the matter of finance they were eminently successful for which Treasurer M. K. Rao and Secretary Lourdes Pereira, deserve great credit. After two successive years of heavy losses to show an increase of Rs. 25,000 in the Exchequer is highly praiseworthy indeed. I have no doubt that the experience they gained last year would help them to show even better results in the coming years.

It is gratifying to note that nearly 200 Life Members were enrolled during the year under review. It shows that the public are anxious to support this sporting body in a substantial way. Now that the Association has acquired a permanent ground of its own in the Churchgate Reclamation, it is hoped that more of the generous sporting public would come forward to help it to build its Club House and permanent stands in the near future.

Let us talk it over—

In the war for Four Freedoms certainly have lost yet another freedom (though we don't know still if the four freedoms are within our reach)—the freedom to have as many servants as we can afford or fancy.

Was it ever so long ago that in Bombay we could engage a full-time servant on the meagre salary of one digit and food? Even the best of cooks and khansamas could be had for no more than fifteen to twenty chips. As for part-time domestic help in scrubbing the utensils or washing clothes, the monthly wages could be even counted in annas, in places like Dhulia, Nasik or even Poona. In those days, servants didn't demand money for a hair-cut, oil, soap or cinema. That was a matter of your own goodwill and not a condition precedent to their taking up work in the household. You were not expected to give them a time table of your tea-time, lunch and dinner hours. Nor did they deem it necessary to take a regular census of your family members. A couple and a baby or two at the most, wasn't their idea of a family. More the merrier—that was the attitude and a childless home was regarded with suspicion. But now human values have changed, rather they have become almost non-existent, yielding place to an altogether new standard of life.

Is it unnatural that the 'domestic servants class' should be bitten by the latest craze for 'standard of life' and the right to a few hours of leisure? The blessings which the servants could never dream of have assumed such importance in their eyes that they just don't realise that after all they are domestic employees and not millhands working by the clock. In this age of democracy and the common man, no one can afford to be so foolishly as to deny the reasonable demands of servants. However, their class has gone to such lengths of late that the more you give, the more they are out to squeeze from you!

And can we deny the fact that this impossible attitude is as much the result of their bad working conditions in the days gone by as well as our own weakness? It is better to remember that the servants are jolly well conscious of it too. Here, I have before me a letter sent by a "Harassed Housewife" which tells of the intimidating activities of a newly formed servants union in Girgaon. It is the same tale of demands for increase in basic wages, dearness allowance and off days. On the top of it all the servants are out to establish their right(!) to join a general strike. Servants in Girgaon locality had actually joined the one day sympathetic postal strike!

This is really too much of a joke. Perhaps the only way to put a stop to the inflating demands and the irresponsible behaviour is the one decided upon at the Girgaon women's meeting a few days ago. To dispense with the servants altogether. "That's easier said than done" is likely to be your comment, I know, but, I also know that for the hard-hit middle class people there is literally no other go. They are at the end of their tether trying to meet increasing demands from numerous quarters—the grocer, milkman, washerman, tailor etc. The one to suffer most due to the drastic measures will be the poor housewife. But will she not bear the extra burden with a smile if, only the hubby also tries to rise to the occasion? Will it not be worthwhile to realise that we also can take it?

Here is one more skeleton walking right out of the show window of Hindu culture and traditions. A student desiring to learn Vedas is refused admission to the Madhyam class of the college of Theology, Benares Hindu University. And why? Because the student hap-

CURE BY DRAMA

ACTING OUT REAL LIFE TROUBLES

By Everett Lawson

At first glance you would have said the scene in this wide, bare room, was a rehearsal for a play. There were a few elementary props, half a dozen people who didn't know their lines too well, not more than a dozen in the audience, and no lighting effects. Yet there was an intensity about one or two of the actors which gave their performances a reality very often lacking on the professional stage.

The scene mounted to a climax. A man lay wounded on the bare boards. It was obviously intended to represent no-man's land. Creeping towards him, a second actor came to within an ace of a small obstruction, and then someone in the audience let out a rapidly choked-off cry.

You expected the players at least to falter, but they took not the slightest notice. A moment later there was a loud explosion and the sound of machine-gun fire. When everything had quietened again the crawling man was lying there sobbing quietly to himself. "I can't do it," he muttered, "I can't do it."

Jerkey Response

Then, very abruptly, it was all over. The actors gathered together in a bunch on the stage and talked and a tall, grey-haired man made his way down from the stage and into the audience.

He walked straight to Mr. X the man who had let out the cry. Mr. X looked pale and drawn. He listened to the grey-haired psychologist for some minutes without responding. Then, at last he began talking, jer-

pens to be a woman!

This incredible injustice is being done to women in the year 1946 and in an institution meant for reviving and spreading the study of ancient Hindu culture. Is it too much to expect its chancellor, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, to put things right in the affairs of the University? The opposition to admit a girl student has come from "Vidhvans" who say that according to Vedas women are considered to be Sudras and hence not eligible to learn the sacred Vedas. If that is so, it's time India did away with such Vidhvans as well as the Vedas too! This matter is a direct challenge to the people's Government now functioning in the United Provinces. Will the woman Minister Vijayalaxmi Pandit, make this case a point of honour with her, even if there are some Vidhvans among the U. P. Ministers themselves?

—Leela.

kily at first and then more easily.

This episode took place in a private nursing home, standing in its own grounds not far from London. It represented the first part of the new cure-by-drama. The incident which had been played out so realistically on the stage was the incident which had shattered the nerves of Mr. X two years before in the Burma campaign.

First the mine had gone up and broken his morale. Then he had failed to rescue his friend from the murderous fire of the enemy. He had left him there. He had turned back.

And for three long years afterwards these two things had played havoc with his mind. They were embedded deep in his subconscious. He had refused to face up to them. The smallest sound now was associated with the vast explosion of the mine, but far worse was the sense of guilt which started when he failed to rescue his friend, grew and fed upon itself, until he was constantly driven to try and commit suicide.

Scene Reproduced

Normal psychological treatment had failed. Now they were trying the new cure-by-drama. In reproducing the scene they had even gone to the trouble of tracing some of the men involved in the original in-

"WOMAN"

(Thru Man's Eyes)

"With a woman, a lie is not a form of moral turpitude, but just a convenient little thing like a hairpin, to do anything a little troublesome. But to men, there is one incomprehensible thing about it—no woman, apparently, is ever in the least fooled by other women's lies".

—Gelett Burgess.

cident, and persuading them to take part.

Even so, it all looked unconvincing to the casual eye. But for Mr. X the presence of the men who had actually taken part, the horrible accuracy with which one detail was piled upon another in the acting, and the repetition of exactly the same sounds coming back all the way from Burma, took him right into the core of the experience all over again.

Now this treatment might seem dangerous or even cruel to the uninitiated. A man is shattered by an experience and fully qualified psychiatrists go to considerable trouble to bring him face to face with the situation all over again.

Face To Face

The phrase 'face to face' is the

Women's Page

key to the whole situation. When Mr. X relieved his experience on the stage the first time, it shook him pretty badly. When it was repeated a second time he took it better. By the third time he was beginning to face up to it in a way quite beyond him before.

The treatment lasts for some time. It is not rushed through in a few days. And in the end the patient is expected to go on the stage and actually replay the part which he took in reality during the war. The final result in the case of Mr. X was that he faced up to his fears and overcame them. He also saw, in time, that he was not the complete coward for leaving his friend exposed to enemy fire. He had already faced a dozen deaths himself, shown enormous courage, but there had come a breaking point which might have overtaken any other man.

Grecian Expression

In America, Dr. Moreno, Director of the Psychodramatic Institute, has done some remarkable work with this new method of curing men unbalanced by the war. He is coming to England shortly to give a demonstration of his own technique.

But of course, the roots of the method are not to be found either in Britain or America. They go right back to the days of Socrates. The Greeks had a word 'catharsis', which exactly describes what happens in the course of the cure by drama. Roughly, catharsis means emotional relief which the Greeks experience in their vast open air theatres with audiences numbering upwards of fifteen thousand. But there the resemblance stops. The modern method is something very different from the old Greek idea.

Actors In Dark

Sometimes for instance, in the course of treatment at the Psychodramatic Institute, neither the actors nor the psychologists know the exact way in which the play will develop. Sometimes they have to rely on the patient to complete the drama. Until he is confronted with a reconstruction of the episode actually taking place under his nose, he may not want to remember just what did happen, but the terrific surge of emotion which takes hold of him as he goes through the experience again, will very often drive him on to complete the whole episode, and then for the first time, the truth is revealed.

A talk with the doctor usually follows each scene or performance. The doctor deliberately interprets the details of the situation in a normal way. He attempts to give them that ordinary quality which they have always lacked in the mind of the patient.

There remains a yet bigger factor in the cure. The patient knows the Institute is a safe world. He knows that the incidents are only taking place on the stage, and there should be no reason to fear them.

There is another side to all this to-day, which has a far more widespread application. For this method which deals so well with chronic neuroses, can also be used to get rid of comparatively minor frictions.

Replacing Affections

Take the case of a man alienated from his wife. Perhaps the cause of the alienation is a series of terrible quarrels. Then come into the clinic, bring a few people along if you like, and let's play out the episodes which led up to the break.

We shall find some extraordinary things happening. For instance, if the husband sits in the audience and watches the quarrels taking place on the stage, he can realise for the first time just what the watching child must have seen and felt. He can also see the quarrels in a quite new perspective.

When this experiment was first tried out with a young and fiery couple who had only been married three years, the husband dashed on to the stage in the middle of the scene, took over the part he had once played in all reality, and proceeded to show himself just how he should have behaved in the circumstances.

Already some twenty married couples have been reconciled in America by this method, and experiments with the new technique continue. As you read this, psychologists are producing plays in which their patients are the stars, and husbands and wives are relieving tense moments in their lives as amateur actors. It looks as though the drama will soon take on a quite different significance in our everyday social life.

LONDON MANNEQUINS ON PARADE



Newest designs in female wear on display at an exhibition held at County Hall, Queensway, London, recently. The swim suits shown in this picture are (left to right): "Sensation", an "Elastic", "Slix" and a beach suit.



Future Of Banking

"Post-War Banking in India, and a case for legislation By R. M. Mitra, Calcutta.

One wonders whether it is not now superfluous to make out a case for Banking legislation in India the need for which has long ago been accepted by almost everybody interested in the development of sound banking in our country. And it is relieving to find that the book deals with the principles and details of Banking regulation rather than with the need. The full texts of the Banking Companies Bill now before the Central Legislative Assembly and of the earlier Bill on the subject introduced in 1944 are given in extenso. Certain modifications embodied in the latest draft e.g. licensing of all banks and their branches are approvingly noted by the author. Some valuable suggestions e.g. a regular system of bank supervision by the Reserve Bank have been made.

One, however, fails to see any justification for the charge levelled against the present bill on the score that it is based on an assumption that the banking development of the country has reached a stage of culmination, or on the other one that the bill proceeds by quantitative and not qualitative regulation. The examples from foreign banking legislation quoted by the author, as also his own suggestions are not free from quantitative tests of sound organisation and working, which indeed cannot be avoided in any scheme of regulation.

The book will be used with advantage by students, legislators and business men.

D. G. Karve.

AMERICA THROUGH INDIAN EYES

"America, The Land of Superlatives," By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Phoenix Publications, Bombay 4. Price Rs. Seven.

The war, though, it did not make the world one, certainly brought the peoples of the world close together for the first time in history. Here in India had gathered soldiers, sailors and airmen not to talk of refugees from a score of countries. Humanity was on the move, first fleeing in terror from the Nazi beast and later on marching back to exterminate the terror. White and black and yellow and brown rubbed shoulders with each other in the common fight for freedom and in that process rubbed off each other's angularities. Even the urchin in the Bombay slums or the Calcutta bastees made friends with the Yankee soldier—and relieved him of his excess coppers with a cheeky sang-froid.

America, however, still remains a forbidden and forbidding country—a sealed book to most of us. In the first place it was a safe zone, far away from the battlefronts and there was thus only one-way traffic from there during the war years. Secondly, the Government of India was as anxious

periences is the present volume of 362 pages. "What I try to narrate here," writes Kamaladevi in the preface, "is the total summing up of these diversities and contrasts, the thrills and the shocks, the hopes and the despairs as I have known them in this gigantic New World." Let it be said at once that the summing-up is as thorough and conscientious as could be hoped for. There is not a single American problem which the author has not presented in an able and detached manner. Obviously she has learned to admire the go-ahead and open-hearted citizens of God's own land which visitor does not?—but at the same time she is deeply conscious of the various blotches on the American escutcheon. Being a Socialist, she makes a penetrating analysis of American capitalism and its inevitable conflict with Labour. She has a number of shrewd digs at the American Press and political party system and devotes an entire chapter to the Negro. She is an admirer of the American woman who holds the purse strings and manages her

of the contemporary scene will entirely agree.

One must thus be thankful to Kamaladevi for the present volume. It is easily the best study of "the land of superlatives" published in India. It is balanced in its approach and is comprehensive in its treatment. Only an earnest and well-informed student of social affairs could probe the reality behind the superlatives as Kamaladevi has done. One hopes therefore that the book will be widely read—and studied.

Lacks Personal Touch

One must warn the reader, however, not to expect here any sensational revelations about the blondes emerging out of champagne barrels in Long Island or the Negroes lynched by the Ku Klux Klan in the south. The author is too serious and sober for that and hers is indeed a weighty contribution towards the understanding of the American people. Unfortunately in that process the book has also become rather heavy and one is really sorry for Kamaladevi that it should be so. The reader often finds his attention straying from the formidable mass of facts and figures. Indeed the book smells too much of naphthalene to be fresh. There is singularly little of the personal touch in these pages—which is as much a drawback as a merit. It is true that the first person singular is being worked to a sickening excess by certain modern authors, but then an author cannot go to the other extreme and eschew his or her personality altogether. Even statistics can be illumined by an anecdote and after all one does not pick up Kamaladevi's book only to study the History of the United States. One rather wanted to see America through the eyes of a intelligent and informed Indian woman—and a leader of Indian feminism at that—while here Kamaladevi seems to have put on the gown and spectacles of a professor discussing the species HOMO AMERICANUS!

This is a great pity and the book would have certainly become far more appealing and popular had it been less impersonal and objective—and ponderous. The very first chapter trails over fifty pages—which is not exactly an appetiser! One cannot help feeling that Kamaladevi's America would have vastly improved had there been a little less of America and a little more of Kamaladevi in it!

Review by N. G. Jog

about its diplomacy as about its dollars and frowned upon all intending visitors to the United States. Only officials, semi-official propagandists and safe-men were granted a passage to America. Thanks probably to misplaced chivalry two Indian women, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Vijayalaxmi Pandit—who were neither semi nor safe—nevertheless managed to go to America during the war years and upset the official apperception which was being peddled by the Bajpals and Ramans.

Penetrating Analysis

Uncle Sam, however, had not joined the war when Kamaladevi visited his country. She thus could make a detailed study of the normal American way of life during her stay of 18 months there. She received the hospitality of numerous public men and institutions and the co-operation of the Governmental agencies. She travelled all over the States, observed men and things at first hand and even had a peep into police courts and prisons.

The result of all those unique ex-

periences is the present volume of 362 pages. "What I try to narrate here," writes Kamaladevi in the preface, "is the total summing up of these diversities and contrasts, the thrills and the shocks, the hopes and the despairs as I have known them in this gigantic New World." Let it be said at once that the summing-up is as thorough and conscientious as could be hoped for. There is not a single American problem which the author has not presented in an able and detached manner. Obviously she has learned to admire the go-ahead and open-hearted citizens of God's own land which visitor does not?—but at the same time she is deeply conscious of the various blotches on the American escutcheon. Being a Socialist, she makes a penetrating analysis of American capitalism and its inevitable conflict with Labour. She has a number of shrewd digs at the American Press and political party system and devotes an entire chapter to the Negro. She is an admirer of the American woman who holds the purse strings and manages her

husband so efficiently—even making him learn how to pin-up the baby's diaper. To have a P.P. degree (stands for every American Romeo wooing her Juliet! As Kamaladevi says: "The husband's tasks in the household are regarded as much his own as that of his wife. They are not charity poses to help the poor woman out. His household responsibility is just accepted as part of the scheme of life.")

In the final chapter ("America's Bid For Power") Kamaladevi discusses the trends of what is known as dollar imperialism. There is no doubt whatever that what with the atom bombs and the bulion in his vaults, Uncle Sam considers himself the boss of the globe. What is worse he has begun to behave like a boss and this is bound to create trouble. It already has. The author however has the faith that the Americans can yet become the liberating and democratising force in the world if only they dethrone their oil, rubber and tin monarchs and become the real rulers in their own domain. It is a conclusion with which every student



My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

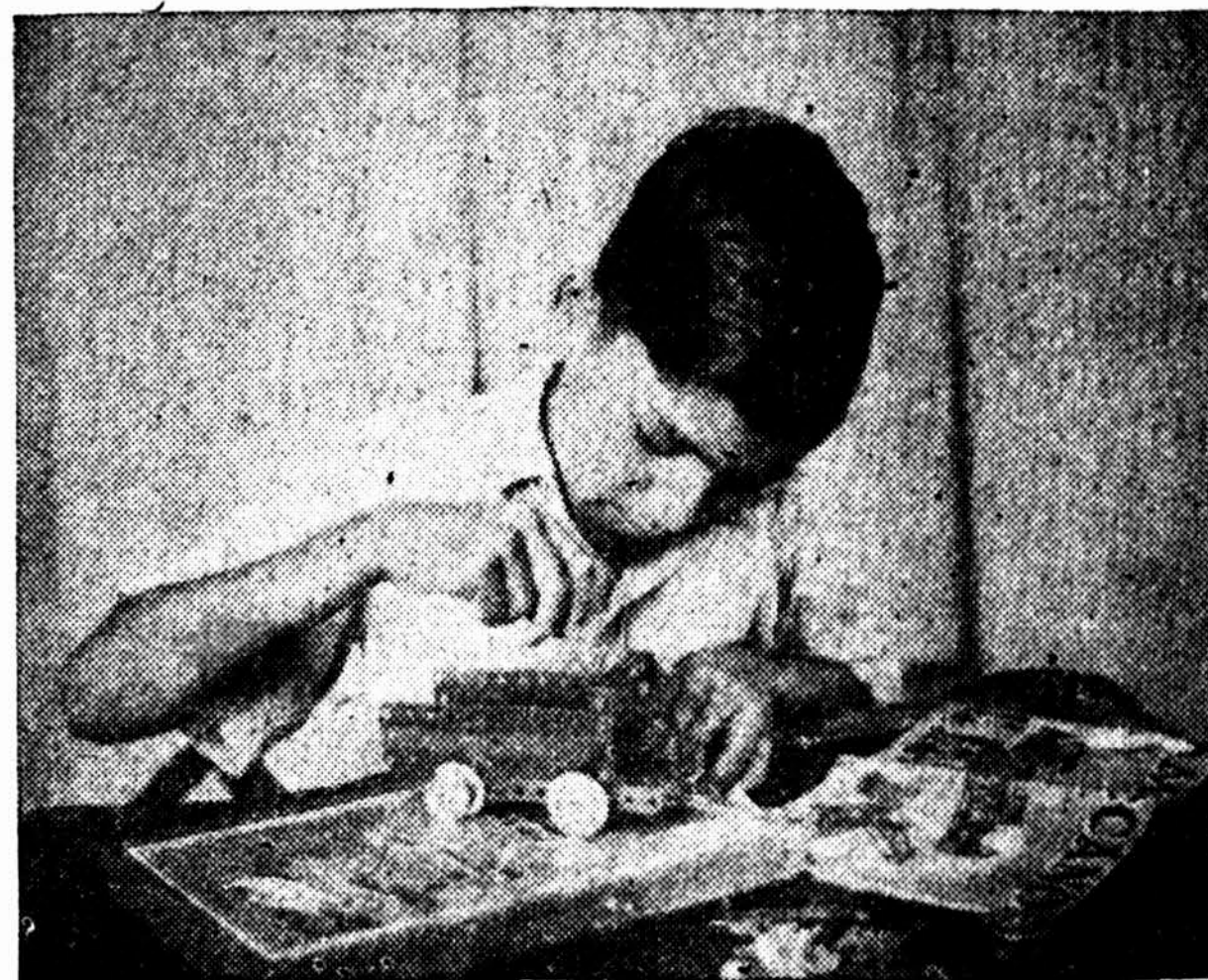
A great many people miss their chance of happiness in life by trying to get too much when enough would give them all they need. Happiness is often much nearer to us than we imagine. For a few it may come with hardly won triumphs, sensational successes and the realization of life-long ambitions, but for most of us it comes with the small things of life.

True, ambitious achievements gratify our pride, satisfy our thirst for power and flatter our love of conquest, but in themselves they seldom bring the happiness they promised. The happiest people are those who do not cherish vague longings for things beyond their reach.

Nothing is more common, as we know, than to see people wasting their lives aimlessly in unreasonable expectations. While they are waiting for events to happen, which they imagine will transmute the small change of life into fairy gold, they fail to appreciate the many happy little events which, unclouded by their vain dreams, would give them a large measure of genuine joy.

If one keeps busy, he feels happy—such a wonderful thing is work. Often, however, want of confidence in our own selves is a common

drawback that hinders our progress. Nevertheless that can be overcome by the exercise of a little will-power. We should tackle our work without thinking whether we can do it or not. If we concentrate our whole attention on doing a job we shall generally find we come through all right.



"BUSY WITH HIS SET"

(Photo by Brother Sahas Chand.)

Sometimes, when we have finished a ticklish piece of work, we say to ourselves, "Well, I never thought I could have done that." What really enabled us to do the trick was that we did not say before we started: "I doubt whether I can do it," or "I think this a bit beyond me." Once we start thinking about what we have to do we begin to see more difficulties than really exist and bungle our job, not from want of ability but from loss of nerve.

To do anything we must always remain in good terms with ourselves. We may not have all the ability we would like to have, or be so clever as the fellow at the next desk, but what we have let us accept

without demur and make the best of it. By careful cultivation and hard work we can make a little talent go a very long way. Many people of less than average ability out-distance rivals with brilliant gifts simply because they have made better use of their slender resources.

We are too apt to fancy that other people are so much cleverer than we are, when I dare say, if the truth were known, they think we are cleverer than they are. It is all a matter of making the best of what we have got. The only talents we shall ever have are our own, so don't let us be so foolish as to neglect them in envying the gifts of others. That will be harmful, and will hinder our pursuit for happiness.

Thus, too, we have only to look over our own lives and consider the things which have given us most happiness. They consist, for the most part, of relatively trivial incidents. A great man calls these fractions: "A smile, a kind look, a heartfelt compliment in the disguise of playful raillery and the countless small things of pleasant thought and feeling."

Such gifts which sweeten life come to most of us. Let us accept them gladly for what they are, remembering that happiness, when it comes, does so incidentally. If we run after it, it will lead us on a wild goose chase.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada.

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

RISE AND FALL OF THE INDIAN STAGE

An Essay Into Our Histrionic Past

BY SAIYED AGHA HAIDER

There is a popular myth that the first Indian Raja who got erected an elaborate and decent stage was Raja Nahasha, who called for the 'Up-saras' and 'Gandharvas' to act upon it. It is also said that once some gods unanimously requested Brahma to provide them with some kind of amusement. He consented to fulfil the request and invented 'Natya Veda' for their entertainment in which dialogues, acting, music and dances were taken from Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sam Veda and Athar Veda respectively. Vishwa Karma, as ordered by Brahma, constructed a Rangshala (stage) which was sumptuously adorned in 'Indershan' and it was on this stage that a drama 'Amrit Man'han' was played on the auspicious occasion of the Inderdof festival and the famous theme of churning of the sea by the gods, presented in it. We may refuse to believe these legends and may not attach any credence to them, yet they provide ample evidence to show that drama came into existence in India in the prehistoric ages. The word 'Natak' is so old that now it is very difficult to say with certainty as to when it was first used. It is guessed that the word Natak is derived from 'Nata' which means dance. Similarly the origin of the word 'Roopak' which has been in use from times immemorial is not traceable. 'Roopak' means a show in false colours and in Sanskrit it was used in the sense of Natak.

Drama occupied a high place in Hindu Society and has a profound hearing of the religious customs and rites of the age. The themes and the plot presented in the beginning dealt exclusively with the lives of gods and Goddesses or Rishis and Munis. But later on Rajas and Maharajas were also allotted the roles of hero. Gradually such themes receded into background and only mortal men became important.

Old Masterpieces

We hear about many noteworthy dramatists even before the time of the most celebrated author of 'Shakuntala'. The first book, we come across on the art of drama and stagecraft is 'Natya Shastra' which is said to be written by a famous Rishi Bharat. It is also alleged in this connection, that when the stage was erected in Indershan by Vishwakarma, its supervisions was assigned to Bharat and he was also asked to write a book on the technique of Natak writing. Kalidas himself, in his writings refers to some dramas written before his time with deference to their authors which clearly shows that drama was on an advanced branch of Sanskrit literature even before Kalidas. It is, however, an acknowledged fact that writers of no less repute and learning than Ashvaghosh, Bhavabhuti, Harsha, Raj Shekar Bharat and Bhasa flourished in the 4th Century A.D. when it seems that drama gained great popularity and was at its zenith.

But the political downfall of the Brahmins was responsible for a general but distinct change in the position and popularity of Sanskrit which was later on replaced by various provincial 'Prakrits', and from this time onward dramas were written in the provincial languages. Consequently the art and technique of drama writing suffered considerably in its literary aspect, as we do not find the grandeur, sanity, linguistic excellence, a lofty way of thinking, high philosophy of life and a powerful intuition, the qualities which marked the works of ancient Sanskrit writers. In the later prakrit dramas,

The Actual Stage

Some exact details of the design of Indian theatre and stage on which they were performed and the audience who visited them may be given for the sake of clarification. Historical research has not contributed much to our knowledge regarding the early constructions of Indian stage. The players usually appeared in moving chariots and were just like pageants. There were no buildings or permanent structures for the showings; on the other hand wooden platforms were erected as temporary stages. But usually a stage erected particularly for the performances was piled in below with strong wooden boards and jutting out in open places, surrounded on all sides by the spectators. It was, in a sense a kin to the 'apron' stage of England. In its initial stages it was a bare stage; a mound of earth with men acting over it and the villagers sitting all round it.

As there was no elaborate and quick system of light in those days, all the Natak was played in daylight, except when any Raja arranged

for lights sufficient to hold the performances by night. The greenroom was generally situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the stage so that actors before coming to the stage had to make their way from amongst the sitting spectators. The producers and the directors, in those days, could not have conceived of the necessity of using curtains in the play and hence no curtains were used. Later on one white curtain was dropped behind the stage for use of the actors, and the visitors were required to sit only on three sides.

Easy Symbolism

There was, as is quite evident, extreme simplicity in this stage and no elaborate touches of stage-direction were introduced. But people regarded those performances with pleased surprise of approval as they were habituated to the existing conditions of their age and accepted certain conventions. They used to some extent, their own imagination to replace scenery. We may say that in some respects this simplicity proved to be an advantage for the furtherance of the art of the drama rather than a disadvantage to it. Few things came to be regarded, by general consent, as naturally typifying or representing some objects, ideas and processes. They, as a matter of fact, became conventional signs of recalling something by possession of analogous qualities or by some association in fact or in thought. This naturally led to easy symbolism on the bare stage not adorned by curtains and scenery. It will be more vivid by an example; a man entering the stage with blood-stained clothes and a sword was taken to be directly coming from the battlefield and was expected to give a short account of the supposed battle.

No Tragedies

But as we have pointed out before with the decline of Sanskrit we notice a gradual loss of literary excellence in Indian drama. We do not find tragic dramas in Sanskrit. Obviously tragic themes did not attract the attention of old Sanskrit dramatists as art was made by them sole exponent of morality and religion and that virtue must eventually be shown to succeed. But the drama rapidly deteriorated from its previous standard before the Muslim onslaught. Cheap musical comedies and farce occupied more and more attention. Mediocre and licentious comic characters and the themes of the day were presented on the stage. The medium of expression was poetry and we find long bombastic speeches in verse spoken by the actors. These characters clearly manifest the artificial veneer which spreads over the age. The poet degenerated into a bard and the dramas into ordinary shows of low entertainments. The audience, which were drawn mostly from the lower classes were not willing to see any classical performance of high literary value, they on the contrary preferred to witness a story of careless intrigues and loose dialogues studded with cheap and common place music.

Muslim Influence

The advent of Muslims was no responsible for any visible improvement or decay in the art of drama. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while dealing with the old Sanskrit dramas, in his latest book, 'The Discovery of India' bestows lavish praises on the old Sanskrit writers which they really deserve as men of learning. In the same article Pt. Nehru answers to the suggestion that the decline of drama was due to the lack of royal patronage during the Indo-Afghan and Moghul periods and the Islamic disapproval of drama because of its intimate association with the common religion of India. He says, "As a matter of fact the decline of Sanskrit drama is obvious long before those political changes took place. And even those changes were confined for some centuries to Northern India and if this drama had any vitality left it could have continued its creative career in the South. The record of Anglo-Afghan Turkish and Moghul rulers, apart from some brief puritanical periods, is one of the definite

encouragement of Indian culture occasionally with variations and additions to it!

It is however, according to Pt. Nehru an acknowledged fact that no attempt was ever made by the Muslim rulers to suppress any art form. They actually patronized both Indian music and poetry.

Swing To Poetry

Muslims on coming here did not find Sanskrit to be the common language of India. There were a number of languages prevalent in different provinces including Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, etc. They introduced Persian and Arabic to Indian masses and it was from a judicious combination of Sanskrit and Prakrits on the one hand and Arabic and Persian on the other that Urdu was emanated. But as a matter of fact Urdu was more influenced by Persian, the then court language, and the absence of drama in Persian is mainly responsible for its late appearance in Urdu literature. The stimulus in that age was mostly to poetry and hence there was little inspiration in drama.

But 'Rahas', 'swang' and 'Bharoop' which were the deteriorated forms of old Natak survived upto the Muslim period of Indian history. Those types of plays had no literary value; only a few professionals after cramming

some cheap songs and random speeches gave their demonstrations in different localities. Mulla Ghanima has called these professionals as 'Bhagat Baz' or 'Muqallid Peshwa' in his Urdu Masnavi 'Nairang Ishq'. Muslim rulers though quite ignorant of the art of drama, patronized 'Swang' and 'Rahas' and led their influential support and encouragement to it both for pleasing the Indian masses and providing themselves with some source of recreation. A permanent class of 'Bhats' or 'Baras Naqqals' and 'Mirassis' which still continues to exist, was sprang up under the patronage of Muslim Kings and Nawabs. There is no denying the fact that the real foundation of the present Indian Theatre was laid down by the exponents of those 'Swangs' and 'Rahas'.

Latest Revival

The present Indian drama made its first appearance in the time of Agha Hasan Amanat Lucknawi, a prominent courtier of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. The encouraging reception of 'Inder Sabha' of Amanat led many business minded persons to start theatrical companies on the lines of the contemporary English theatrical concerns. But only a small number of original plays, were staged in them, most of the plots being derived either from the Hindu Mythology or Persian Love legends. Curtains and other stage apparatus for decoration was first used at the presentation of 'Inder Sabha' in the court of Wajid Ali Shah. The increasing influence of western literature was mainly responsible for the rapid development of the art of writing drama and stagecraft. The future of Indian stage, as suggested by many, is bright; but we are inclined to think that the promise of screen is brighter as it has admittedly a wider scope than theatre.

Garlic, Dye Found Effective Against Tuberculosis Germ

By Thomas R. Henry

Biologists all over the world, inspired by the success of penicillin and Streptomycin, are seeking a substance from fungi or plants which will combat successfully the germ of human tuberculosis—an extremely recalcitrant organism because it becomes encrusted in a solid shell which is difficult for any chemical to penetrate.

From time immemorial garlic has been used in India as a tuberculosis remedy. This led Dr. R. Raghunandana and his Associates of the Indian Institute of Science to obtain a garlic extract which has proved remarkably efficacious against the tubercle bacillus in test tubes. In very low concentrations it completely prevented multiplication of the bacillus. It now is being tested with guinea pigs inoculated with tuberculosis germs, according to a report to the British Scientific Journal, Nature.

Another promising development is a bright purple dye obtained from a Java mould which has been named "Javanicin." "This dye completely inhibits the growth of the tubercle bacillus, in the test tube in concentrations of one part of the dye to 100,000 of water.

It also is potent against Staphy-



"Are you the soldier who's got an Appointment with my sister Lily?" "Yeh!"

"Well, you're unlucky. She's been called up."

cocci in very much smaller concentrations. Its Activity, as determined by test tube experiments to date, "is comparable to the most powerful drugs known which possibly could be used in human treatment."

Work on the dye now is in progress at the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington in London. Little is known as yet about its possible toxic effects on human beings.

"Did you give Dorothy that copy of 'What Every Girl Should Know'?" asked Father.

"Yes," said Mother, "and she's writing a letter to the author suggesting a couple of dozen corrections and the addition of two new chapters."

"My boy," said a married bishop to a youngster employed as a boot-boy at the episcopal palace, and who had been found out in some fault, "I want you to remember not only that you grieve me by your conduct, but that there is One far greater than either of us who takes notice of everything we do, and will hold us responsible for our actions."

"Yes, my lord," replied the boy. "She's already spoken to me about it."



"I've got a new shop to get the meat. Where do you think it is?" "The ironmongers."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

"From the far North to Cape Comorin he has gone like some triumphant Caesar, leaving a trail of glory and a legend behind him. Is all this just a passing fancy which amuses him.....or is it his will to power that is driving him from crowd to crowd and making him whisper to himself:

"I drew these tides of men into my hands and wrote my will across the sky in stars."

"What if the fancy turns? Men like Jawaharlal with all their great capacity for great and good work are unsafe in a democracy. He calls himself a democrat and a socialist, and no doubt he does so in all earnestness.....but a little twist and he might turn into a dictator. He might still use the language of democracy and socialism, but we all know how Fascism had fattened on this language and then cast it away as useless lumber.

"Jawaharlal cannot become a fascist.....He is far too much an aristocrat for the crudity and vulgarity of fascism. His very face and voice tell us that. His face and voice are definitely private....And yet he has all the makings of a dictator in him—vast popularity, a strong will, energy, pride....and with all his love of the crowd and an intolerance of others and a certain contempt for the weak and inefficient. His overwhelming desire to get things done, to sweep away what he dislikes and build anew, will hardly brook for long the slow processes of democracy....."

One would not dare to greet the President of the Congress and the would-be Head of India's first National Government with such scant respect if it were not for the fact that the author of the irreverent attack on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru quoted above is—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself! It is an extract from an article published anonymously in "The Modern Review" some years ago, one of the rarest examples afforded by history of self-criticism in high places. And it is reproduced here this week not only to provide an amusing and significant sidelight on the character and personality of the man who, at the moment, occupies the centre of the political stage in India, but also to pose again the question which once he posed himself: "Whither is this going to lead him and the country? What is he aiming at with all his apparent want of aim?"

Whither?

There is no need to pose any questions for our Jawahar. He has posed them all himself. And there is no need to answer them, for he has answered them all, more clearly and eloquently than any of us is capable of.

It was as early as 1930 that he announced his personal credo with the daring directness which has always been associated with his utterances. It was in the course of his presidential address at the Lahore Congress that he said: "I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican, and am no believer in kings and princes, or in the order which produces the modern kings of industry, who have greater power over the lives and fortunes of men than even the kings of old, and whose methods are as predatory as those of the old feudal aristocracy.....The Congress, it is said, must hold the balance fairly between Capital and Labour and Zamindar and tenant. But the balance has been and is terribly weighted on one side, and to maintain the 'status quo' is to maintain injustice and exploitation. The only way to right is to do away with the domination of any one class over another."

After four years, in 1934, when he emerged from his prison cell, it was with a feeling that "little attention" was being "paid to basic facts and principles", that "others hide vested interests under the cover of communalism or even nationalism", still others "hunger for national freedom without clearly realising what form that freedom will take", and he also found "the usual accompaniments of growing nationalism—an idealism,

a mysticism, a feeling of exaltation, a belief in the mission of one's country, and something of the nature of religious revivalism. Essentially all these are middle class phenomenon." And so he formulated, and sought to answer, the straight question: "What exactly do we want? And why do we want it?" WHITHER INDIA?

"Our politics", he laid down, "must either be those of magic or of science", and made no secret of his own choice. "Personally I have no faith in or use for the ways of magic and religion."

"Whose freedom", he asked, "are we particularly striving for, for nationalism covers many sins and includes many conflicting elements? There is the feudal India of the princes, the India of the big zamindars, of small zamindars, of the professional classes, of the agriculturists, of the industrialists, of the bankers, of the lower middle class, of the workers.....The nationalist answer is to prefer home interests to foreign interests but beyond that it does not go. It tries to avoid disturbing the class divisions or the social 'status quo.' It imagines that the various interests will somehow be accommodated when the country is free.....It is obvious that there are serious conflicts between various interests in a country, and every law, every policy which is good for one interest may be harmful for another.....Nothing is more absurd than to imagine that all the interests in the nation can be fitted in without injury to any....."

"Whither India? Surely to the great human goal of social and economic equality, to the ending of all

non. In Nehru's healthy agnosticism and rationalism they heard the welcome echo of their own unexpressed ideas about religion and ethics and morality—ideas which were completely at variance with those of their elders including the leadership of the national movement which still seemed to confuse Brahmacharya with anti-imperialism, and cow-protection with social reform! When he openly declared, "The spectacle of what is called religion, or at any rate organised religion, in India and elsewhere, has filled me with horror, and I have frequently condemned it and wished to make a clean sweep of it", thousands of young men and women, in colleges and universities all over India, felt here was a modern mind capable of comprehending and solving the social and political problems in a rational and scientific manner and, therefore, someone they could trust and follow.

The Indian youth, groping towards socialism, was becoming conscious of the class conflicts and Nehru explained to them the nature of these conflicts; they were becoming increasingly interested in the struggles of the Labour and the peasantry for social justice and Nehru urged them to join in this struggle; they were weighted down by the millstones of orthodoxy and tradition round their necks and Nehru, alone among all the leaders, encouraged them to get rid of them.

The Indian youth, impatient and bursting with energy and enthusiasm, felt stifled under the "respectable",

of the nation. His triumphs have been their triumphs, his greatness has been their greatness. And if the old leadership was not able to resist the socialistic complexion he has steadily been giving to the Congress ideology, it was as much a tribute to him personally as an acknowledgment of the power—the power of youth—that he represented.

To-day, once again, he commands the national forces. To-morrow he may be shaping governmental policies, speaking on behalf of India at the Peace Conference. And the youth of the country echo the question he himself posed ten years ago: "Whither is this going to lead him and the country?" Is it "to the great human goal of social and economic equality, to the ending of all exploitation of nation by nation, and CLASS BY CLASS?" Or shall expediency and moderation and compromise prevail?

Why do I ask this question? It is because some of us feel that the old leadership HAS succeeded considerably in taming and disciplining and mellowing down the great rebellious spirit of Nehru.

Not from Nehru did we expect to hear that the feudal princes may be allowed to remain. One who declared that he was "a socialist and a republican...no believer in kings or princes", could not have been merely advocating constitutional monarchy!

The man who defied the Kashmir autocracy at the Kohala bridge was the old Nehru, the fearless idealist and revolutionary. But can we say the same of his second visit when he counselled constitutional methods of agitation to the Kashmir people. The old Nehru was feared by princes who knew there could be no possibility of ever winning him over, even if they could get certificates of "Ram rajya" and "pristine simplicity" reminiscent of the early Caliphs from other and more naive leaders. But to-day they dare to invite him to their States, they dare to say that HE does not want the princes to go, as against the revolutionary cry of QUIT KASHMIR!

Again, one did not expect that under his presidency, the Congress Working Committee would pass a resolution condemning "avoidable strikes" (aren't all strikes avoidable, according to the employers?) and towing the usual capitalist line that labour troubles are caused by "certain individuals and sections" who "exploit the ignorance of workers and the need of the community, for ulterior aims, political or other", while not saying a single word about the abolition of private ownership of key industries which is the real solution of the recurrent strikes and which has been the Congress aim—on paper—for so many years.

Even on the political plane, one finds Nehru's recent pronouncements marked more by "elderly statesmanship" and less by revolutionary anti-imperialism which one has learnt to associate with him. There was a time when one thought of him as the symbol of Eternal Youth. To-day one is forced, again and again, to remember that he is fifty-seven years old.

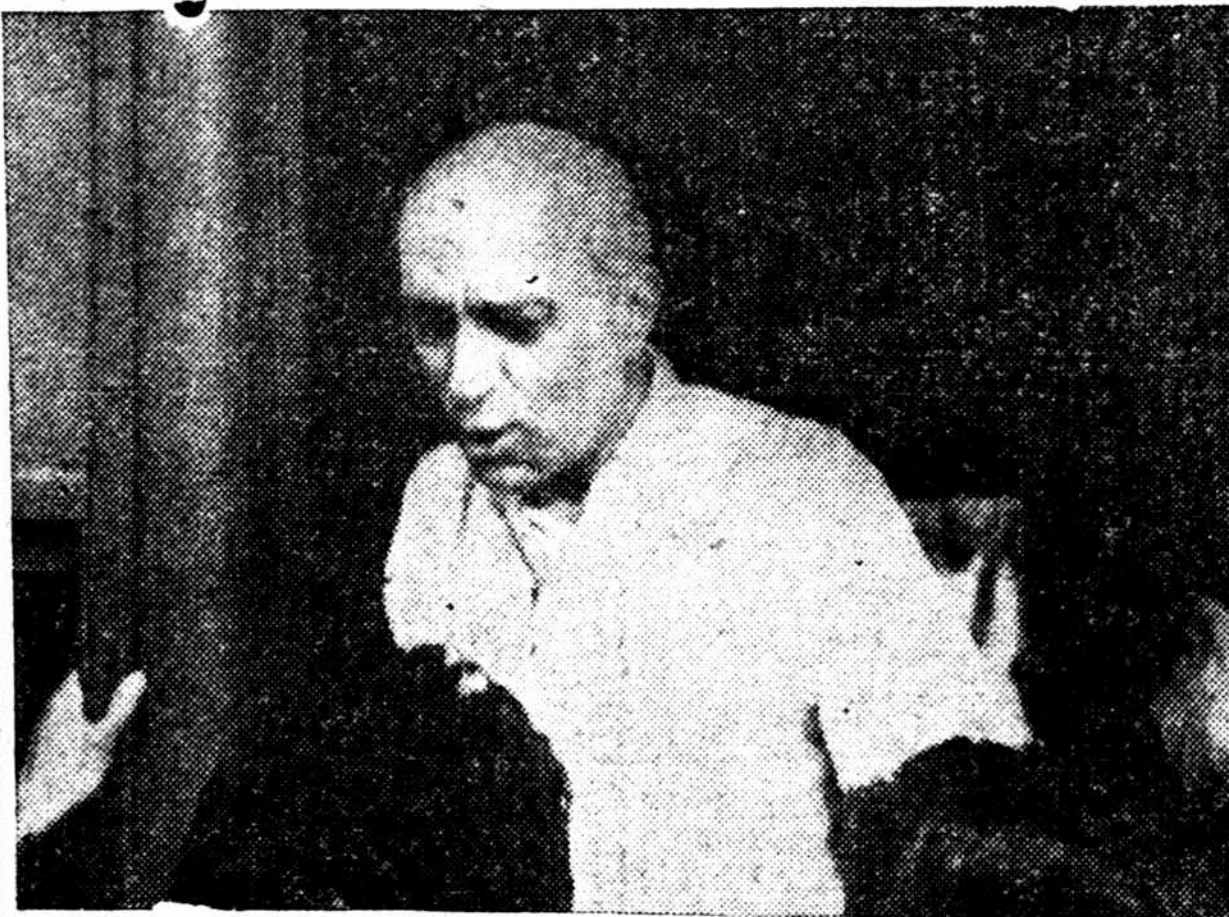
And yet I do not despair. I know if there is one leader in the country who is capable of leading us to the path of a rational, socialist future it is Jawaharlal Nehru. All that is needed is that (surrounded as he is by the upholders of 'politics of magic' and pure nationalism based on the illusion of class collaboration, and having to parley and negotiate with wily British imperialists who have now begun to talk sweetly to him after having kept him in prison for a great many years) he should renew his ideological strength and clarity by seeking inspiration from—HIMSELF, from

NEHRU who had no use for "the politics of magic",

NEHRU who was an uncompromising foe of British imperialism, who could not be satisfied with anything less than immediate, complete independence,

NEHRU who declared from the housetops that he was a socialist and a republican and no believer in kings or princes or in the capitalist system that produces kings of industry,

NEHRU who had the rare sense of humour and rarer faculty of self-criticism to publish an anonymous article warning himself against the dangers inherent in popular leadership, asking himself the question: "Whither is this going to lead him—and the country?"



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

exploitation of nation by nation and class by class....."

"Idol Of Youth"

Nehru has so often been called the "Idol of youth" that he must have got fairly sick of this phrase. And yet, it is fact that no other political figure during the last thirty years has so powerfully appeal to the imagination of Indian youth. Why? Many have asked this question and many have answered it. They have sought the secret of his phenomenal popularity in his dynamic and lovable personality, the aura of renunciation and sacrifice that surrounds this ex-aristocrat turned socialist, the diamond-like brilliance of his mind, the power and sweep of his intellect, his absolute, undiluted integrity, his courage and his spirit of adventure and heroism. But those who ascribe the popularity and political influence of Nehru to his personal qualities reveal only part of the truth. The other and, perhaps, more important part is to be found in the nature of the politically conscious Indian youth, in their aspirations and frustrations, their impatience with old values and their quest for new ones.

The Indian youth, was tired of the "petitioning" politicians, of the "Go slow" leaders, of the Dominion-Status-wallahs, the believers in the British connection, when Nehru appeared on the political horizon with the banner of complete Independence. Here was someone who spoke their language, who said, "To talk of Dominion Status is to delude ourselves and to give the country an entirely wrong lead. The only practical goal is that of independence, and it is bad policy and worse tactic to agree in any shape or form to Dominion Status, even for a while and even as a compromise."

The Indian youth was impatient with the "politics of magic", with religious revivalism rampant under the cover of nationalism, with spiritual interpretations of political phenomena-

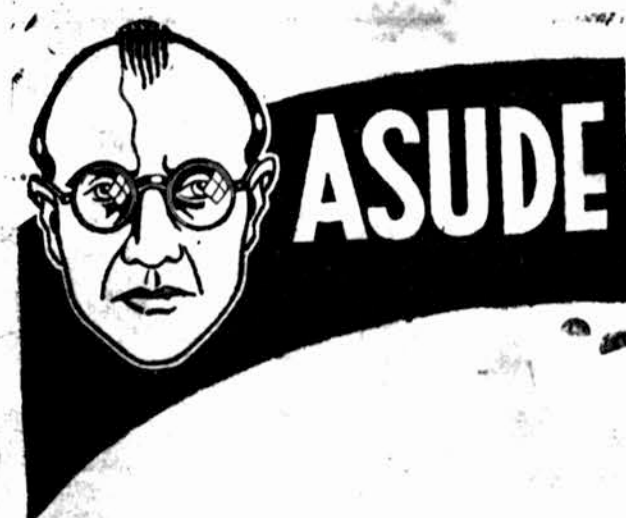
slow-moving old leadership. They were aflame with revolutionary ardour and could not be satisfied with the vague phrases, the counsels of patience and the halting, cautious approach of the old leadership. They wanted a dynamic lead and they got it only from Nehru through his Independence of India League and their own Youth Leagues. He did not advise them to be patient or obedient, rather he challenged them to "Live dangerously", "to dare to think and dare to act." "Let our elders seek security and stability", he said, "our quest must be adventure, but adventure in a noble enterprise which promises to bring peace to a distracted world and security and stability to the millions who have it not."

The Indian youth, responding to the dynamics of the new age, was becoming conscious of the great new forces of socialism and communism. But at every step he was being warned against them—by his parents, professors, priests and Maulavies, even by national leaders. Socialism, and particularly communism, were regarded as the gospel of the Devil, as heresy and sin with which no decent person should associate. The new revolutionary state of Soviet Russia was, of course, anathema to all the upholders of the old order, it was referred to as a hell of brutal anarchy, of immorality, even bestiality. It was Nehru, alone, who declared that "socialism is the only hope for a distraught world to-day" and that he believed in communism as an ideal of society, who upheld the achievements of the Soviet Union.

And Now --- Whither?

This, then, is the background of Nehru's leadership. He owes his position as much to his undisputed great personal qualities as to the fact that in his dynamic and progressive ideology he came to symbolize the dynamism of youth.

For a quarter century the youth of this country have looked up to him and rejoiced in the increasing powerful voice he has had in the counsels



Patter - - - - -

Oke-Doke!

By 'Asude

I am not sure if you have yet heard that word. If not, it is time you did. You are going to use it pretty freely soon, if I am not a bad prophet.

But you do use that pippin of an expression "Okay", do you not? You could not be so free with it ten years ago. The other day, the Chief Justice of an Indian High Court—an European—used it in a talk he had with me. No, not in his court, but in the dining-room of the Taj Mahal Hotel. That sounds like a bit of swank, does it not, spouting Chief Justices and Taj Mahal Hotels. But I can't help it. It is true and it enforces my point.

He could not do it ten years ago, even off court. British Judges had a strange insular objection to it. I recalled the case of Mr. Justice Clausen and the witness. That was in 1936. Reuter flashed the news thus:

"Mr. Justice Clausen objected to a witness in a Chancery suit replying 'O.K.' 'Because you have been to America, there is no need to say 'O.K.', the Judge told him. 'If you want to say 'Yes', say 'Yes'. Speak English in this court, if you don't mind. The witness said he would, but to the next question by counsel, his answer was: 'That is quite O.K.'"

I had seldom seen a Judge make so many blunders in one breath. Firstly, the Judge, in spite of his jibbing at the words, made it clear that he understood what the witness meant, or thought he did. Secondly, he made it clearer still that he understood him wrong. For, "O.K." does not mean "Yes".

Thirdly, his notion that "O.K." is no English. What is "English"? If the expression is not "English", why do I find it in the Dictionary of "English" Slang, by Arthur Dawson, a "pucca" Englishman, and published by a conservative firm like George Routledge and Sons of London?

Fourthly, it was painfully apparent that the learned Judge's objection was not on the ground of the expression being "slang" but because it was, as the Judge imagined, "American". This Judge would probably refuse a sausage if it was brought to

him as a "hot dog". And I suppose he would not recoil if the witness, instead of saying "O.K.", used the English equivalent of it; "Right-O."

My fifth objection is a legal one. It is the duty of a Judge to record the statement of a witness in the latter's own language. All he can do is to ask witness to explain any word or phrase which he cannot follow. He cannot compel the latter to speak in a tongue foreign to his own.

I know that the Judge is on a stronger ground when back-chatting with counsel. There he has a glibbed prerogative to give full play to his whimsies in the matter of language, diction, idiom, the cut of counsel's coat, and the colour of his shirt.

Not always with happy results. There is the classic case of the Judge who fancied himself strong on English idioms. Counsel for the Prosecution was cross-examining the defendant. "How far is it between the two places?" asked Counsel. The man thought for a few moments and then replied: "I should say about five miles as the crow flies".

"You mean as the flow cries", retorted counsel.

And then the Judge leaned forward and addressed the counsel in pontifical tones: "Surely, Mr. Buz-fuz, you mean as the fly crows". And Counsel agreed: "I beg your pardon, m'lud. I did mean 'as the cry flows'."

That may go all very well with Counsel, but British Jurisprudence allows no latitude to the Judge in his dealing with a witness's words, so long as they are within the bounds of decency. The Judge may shy at calling a spade a spade but if the witness prefers to do so, the Judge has got to swallow his shudder and take it down.

The most unfortunate part of the affair was that the words did not, and do not mean "Yes", as the learned Judge fondly imagined. He would have found it out if he had cared to delve into the origin of the expression instead of resting on his mildness and trying to get a rise out of a harmless witness.

The accepted version is that the expression stands for "All Correct". Andrew Jackson, President of the

U.S.A. from 1829 to 1837 is said to have used these letters when endorsing his approval on official documents under the impression that the phrase "All Correct" was spelt "Orl Korrect". British Judges are not the only pebbles on the beach.

Since then, every time a man, or for the matter of that, a woman, has to give his or her seal of approval to a proposition, he or she has only to say "O.K." And the other party takes it as a complete and hearty endorsement of the deal.

The station master signs out to the engine-driver when all is set for the start, "Okay?" or "Okay, Bo?" and the latter signs back: "O.K.!" You hear the same colloquy pass between aviator and signaller, movie director and cameraman, the suitor and his sweetheart, the conductor and his orchestra. It is an excellent phrase.

But learned Judges would not have it, not ten years ago. I suppose, if Mr. Justice Clausen was ever put in charge of an engine, and wished to enquire if he might start it, he would put it this way: "May I be permitted

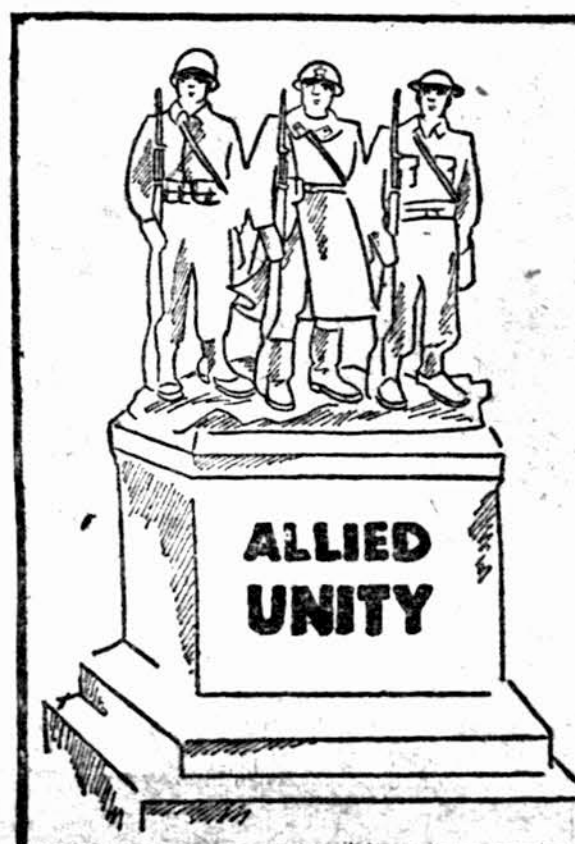
to understand that you have no objection, criticism, or disapproval to offer, on any reasonable ground, in the event of my taking any step towards setting this machine in motion?"

And I have no doubt that if the learned Judge was playing the role of the Station Master, he would have replied: "I have very great pleasure in declaring that I have no censure, condemnation, or obliquity to offer if you consider it desirable that the machine you are in charge of should now be set in motion".

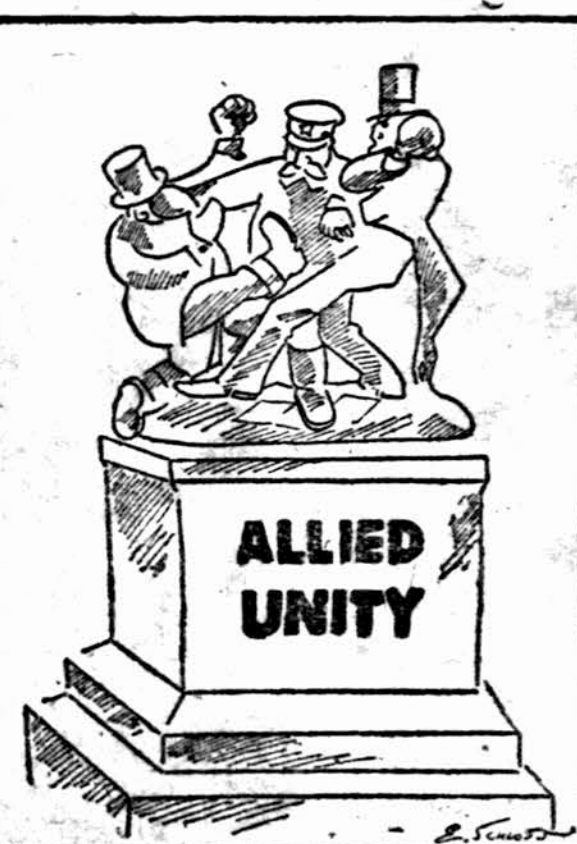
That would be magnificent but hardly workable. For a Railway has to think of the time-table, too, and ordinarily makes no allowances for Judicial forensics on platforms. I suppose, that is why learned Judges are not put in charge of engines or stations. One can't go on thinking of "learned Judges" all the time. One has to think of engines and stations as well.

But "Oke-doke"? What is this latest incantation from Manhattan or Broadway? I understand from gentlemen who have just returned from Coney Island and are still full of "Atta Boy's and "Pop Corn" that it is "Okay" again, with a special kick to it in the tail in the form of "doke". Just as you say "Nope" as being short for "No."

You might, just as well start using it. Who knows? Quite a number of folks may develop a new respect for you, as one just back from the land of Whoopee and Sundaes, not forgetting the "Hot Dogs".



In War



In Peace

For ten years before war broke out in Europe in 1939, Britain had been establishing a school of documentary film-making which developed into a recognised form of public information service. These films tried to explain the various activities of the community to the average citizen. Such subjects as the industries of Britain, the variety of life and scenery in the rural parts of the country, life overseas in places like Ceylon and Malaya, were covered in these often beautifully-made films. Many also dealt with the pre-war social problems of Britain. This was a new journalism of the screen quite distinct from the travel, scientific or instructional films produced in Britain and elsewhere. It was, to use John Grierson's description, "the creative treatment of actuality."

Wartime Innovations

After the outbreak of war in 1939, this branch of cinema assumed special duties in Britain. The British Government itself became the chief film producer. Films were wanted for three main functions; to train the fighting Services, to keep the public informed about all aspects of life in wartime Britain, and to develop fully an overseas film service.

Some of these have been of great importance and have been widely shown in cinemas all over the world. *Desert Victory* and *Tunisian Victory* (the latter made in collaboration with the American Service Units) were more than record films of military campaigns; they assumed an epic quality owing to the skill and imagination with which they were assembled, using music, com-

Learning Through The Cinema

By ROGER MANVELL

mentary, and natural sound. The sense of excitement in preparation and of climax in attack were wonderfully represented in *Desert Victory*. Later came *Burma Victory* and the incomparably fine film *The True Glory*, shot by the combined film units of all the Allied Services and edited by Carol Reed of Britain and Garson Kanin of Hollywood, both directors of feature films. *The True Glory* admirably illustrates one of the distinctions between the record film as such and the documentary film. A record film would have given an impersonal account of the processes of the campaign: the documentary account allows for the personal, the emotional approach, and makes the audience realise the importance of what is happening on the screen, to themselves as human beings as well as to the human beings who were directly involved in the organisation and the fighting of the war.

An Experiment

An assured scheme of exhibition was set up in Britain by the Government. Certain films, short for the

most part, although some were of feature length, were shown by Britain's 4,750 cinemas regularly throughout the war. Most, however, were not shown in the cinemas but by a staff of projectionists with 150 travelling vans carrying substandard equipment for giving film shows. These vans visited factory canteens, village halls, clubs, institutes, in fact all places where people could be gathered together: even air-raid shelters, churches and railway stations. Units visited islands off the coast, and many people saw films who had never seen them before.

This large-scale experiment in civic education is unique. Travelling units exist in countries like Canada, Russia and India, but never before had there been an organisation which catered like this for a regular film service throughout the industrial and rural areas of Britain. It is an experiment which will undoubtedly become part of the future civic information services of Britain.

Visual Insight!

Documentary films have proved

that ordinary people in Britain and overseas are more prepared to learn through the cinema than through any other medium. They are only too ready to switch off the involved talk about agriculture on the radio about food, about industry or science. They will not read articles about these subjects. But they will see films, because, for large numbers of men and women, learning by visual means is still the easiest and the most natural way of assimilating knowledge.

This then, is the importance of the documentary film. It is a ready and popular means of explanation, of infinite value, provided it is made by men and women prepared to face honestly the problems and the complexities of the subjects with which their films deal.

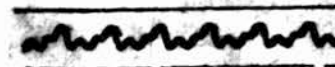
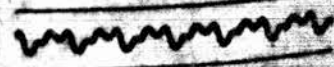
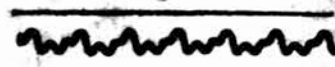


"My dear, I got it for a mere song and all he did was to complain about there being too many notes in it."



Mother China

Courtesy—New York Times Magazine



Detail from a woodcut by Wang Chi